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MISSOURI

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

VOL. 1. APRIL, 1907. NO. 3.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.*

NO. 2.

Your committee on "Old Landmarks" begs leave to make the following report:

T. S. Byrd, our efficient secretary, in a letter to the committee says:

"Uncle Mitch" thinks that the first cabin on the Plattin was built by his grandfather in 1802 on the old Byrd tract, Spanish survey 1245. The exact spot is in the field about 80 yards from the Plattin's bank opposite from my father's old house. "Uncle Mitch" says his grandfather's nearest neighbor on the one hand was at Bailey Station, about 8

* Report of the Committee on Landmarks, Old Settlers' Association of Jefferson County, 1900, prepared by Judge John L. Thomas.

miles, and on the other at the Isle au Bois, about 7 miles. His grandfather was at the present site of DeSoto before a cabin was built there, but chose the Plattin wilds instead as a place to try his fortune. The "Mitch" mentioned in this letter is Mitchell McCormack, now living on the Plattin. His father's name was Hardy McCormack, and his grandfather, who built the cabin, was Peter McCormack, who came from Ireland to Virginia, where he married. From there he moved to Kentucky, where Hardy McCormack was born in 1799, and then he came to this territory and settled in 1802.

James Head built a cabin at the big spring, known as House's spring, on the Spanish grant 666 in 1795, but moved away in 1796 and Adam House moved into the cabin and lived there until 1800, when he was killed by the Indians. His head was cut off, placed in the fork of a large elm tree near the spring, and a piece of maple sugar which he himself had made was put in his mouth. House's son was badly wounded by the Indians at the same time but made his escape, went to the settlement at Kimmswick and gave the alarm. The settlers organized a company and William Moss, father of the late Thomas Moss and grandfather of James T. and T. R. Moss, was elected captain. The company overtook the Indians on Indian creek, in what is now Washington county, where they defeated the savages, killing many of them and driving the others away. These Indians were of the Osage tribe.

Judge M. F. Byrne informs the committee that Elias Burgess, while digging a foundation for a new brick house at House Springs many years ago, dug up some human bones, which were supposed to be the remains of Adam House. The springs were named for House.

John Boli built a cabin on survey No. 604 on Romine's creek, and opened a small farm there in 1788. The Court of Quarter Sessions of St. Louis county granted John Boli a license to keep a ferry over the Meramec river, 3 miles from Fish Pot creek. Fish Pot creek is now know as ————, and the ferry was kept at a point opposite the present residence of ————. On the 18th day of December, 1806, Bartholomew Herrington and John Romine were appointed

overseers of a road leading from John Boli's on the Meramec to the Plattin river.

About the year 1800 William Null settled at Hematite and built a cabin near to and east of the Null mill now there. Null and his wife were from Pennsylvania and had been legally married there, but before he could take up any land in this territory, which was then under Spanish control, he was compelled to marry his wife again to conform to the Spanish law on the subject of marriage. Mr. Null was called out twice to fight the Indians—once at Cape Girardeau and once at St. Louis. He also served in the Blackhawk war.

Indian Graveyards and Remains.

John D. Hearst reports that there is an Indian graveyard near the center of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter section 15, township 39, range 3 east, covering about five acres—one hundred graves probably being found. The bodies were from one and one-half to two feet under ground, laid face downward with stones on each side and over the top. The graveyard is about 150 yards from Big river, on second bottom, but not above high water mark. Pots and pipes were found in the graves. The pots were made of clay and mussel shells pounded up; the largest would hold one-half gallon and the smallest one a half pint. These were in the shape of gourds—flat on bottom with necks from one to two inches long. One pipe was found which was supposed to be the Pipe of Peace. It was about six inches square and three inches thick with bowl in top two and a half inches deep and eight holes around base for stem. It was made of common stone. Other stone pipes with single hole for stem each were found. A stone pestle, rounded on the lower end and with handle, used probably for grinding paint, was also found between the feet of a human body. The pots and pipes were found at the heads of the graves.

There was another Indian graveyard, larger than the one described above, about two hundred yards from Big river, above high water mark, on land now owned by Arthur Barrows, in section 25, township 39, range 3 east. Pots and pipes were found in this graveyard similar to those found in

the other. A steel sword with blade two feet long was found in one of the graves, which the whites used to cut corn after it was found.

Across Big river from Barrows place and about a quarter of a mile from the river is a mound about fifteen feet across and ten feet high, made entirely of moory rock without mortar and without opening on top or sides.

At the mouth of the Mineral Fork of Big River there is a plat of ground known as the "boat yard" which took its name from the fact that a boat was loaded there with lead in very early times, and in its voyage down the river it was capsized and the cargo was lost and a negro lost his life, and that ended the navigation of Big River, as far as the lead trade was concerned.

The "boat yard" is filled with pieces of pottery, mussel shells and burnt corn cobs, indicating that a pot and pipe factory existed there once. The burnt corn cobs were found several feet beneath the surface. There is a mound in this yard, fifteen feet across and eight feet high, made entirely of dirt and is solid. Chunks of lead ore, round as croquet balls and from three to six inches in diameter, were also found but they were subsequently smelted into lead. Mr. Hearst had no idea what these were used for.

About a quarter of a mile north of Mineral Fork was found a likeness of a squaw in the face of a cliff. The likeness was about eight inches long and there were some hieroglyphics over it. Prof. Collet cut this figure out of the rocks about fifteen years ago and it is now in the St. Louis museum.

There is an Indian graveyard in the bottom about two hundred yards from Big river on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 4, township 40, range 3 east, now owned by John S. McKay. Human bones were found in this graveyard and they had been buried so shallow that the bones were uncovered by the plow in ordinary cultivation for corn. Two large earthen pots or jugs which would hold a gallon or more each were also uncovered, but upon being exposed to the air a short time they crumbled to pieces.

Mr. W. S. Jewett says that there is a large Indian mound

where Stephen Hug built his house near Plattin Rock, and another in Hug's garden. In the latter were found a large quantity of Indian pottery, some of which were very large, similar to an old-fashioned gas retort. An old colored man in making an excavation in this mound to make a hotbed for Mrs. John S. Deadrick, broke most of the pottery, supposing it to be of no consequence. "In the river bank," says Mr. Jewett, "just below the Plattin Rock, there was quite a deposit of small pieces of Indian pottery, as if there had been a factory or kiln at this place, charcoal being interspersed among the broken pottery."

In digging a cellar for the Crystal Boarding house, they found several pieces of pottery, but below the Indian pottery, some several feet below the surface, they found human remains; and in a skull found there was a small hole, and in cleaning away the dirt a leaden bullet was discovered in the skull.

The First Protestant Religious Services in the County.

Rev. W. S. Woodward, in an article written for the DeSoto Epworth League, October, 1898, said: "There was a large rock in the river near the mouth of the Joachim creek to which John Clark, a local Methodist preacher living in Illinois, came in 1798, possibly in October, on which he stood, and from which as a pulpit he preached the first Protestant sermon ever proclaimed and heard on the sunset side of 'The Father of Waters.'" Mr. W. S. Jewett, being asked to locate precisely this rock, informed the committee that it must have been what was known in early times as Bates' Rock, about one-half mile below the mouth of the Joachim. Mr. Jewett, in his letter, says: "It (Bates' Rock) is a suitable place to accommodate a large gathering, the rock at low water extending a considerable distance out into the river (say 100 feet) and several hundred feet along the shore, and being always kept clean of mud and drift by the strong currents of that place. There are also many large and smaller rocks fallen from the high limestone bluffs that would make suitable pulpits and seats for a large congregation. This place is convenient to Herculaneum, and

would be the point where the people would be most apt to congregate, and is a very pleasant place of a summer's evening in the shade of the high bluffs and overhanging trees, with a pleasant breeze coming up the river. The larger portion of Rev. Clark's pulpit and pews have gone in the way of riprapping to confine 'The Father of Waters' to his bed."

Oid Roads.

In our report last year we gave the history of King's Trace road, established in 1776 by Jean Baptiste Gomache under the authority of the King of Spain, from St. Louis via lower ferry on the Meramec, along the state road near Kimmswick, Sulphur Springs, by John Herrington's residence near Pevely, thence across the Joachim near Horine Station, across the hills to Rock Fort, via Robert Gamble's old residence and Judge Madison's farm to Ste. Genevieve. This was the first road established by authority in the territory included in our county. As early as 1806 there was a public road leading from John Boli's on the Meramec to the Plattin river. John Boli then lived at the mouth of Romine creek, and from the best information that your committee could get that road ran from Boli's residence.

On the first Monday in March, 1808, James Rankin (the father of the late Louis J. and Charles S. Rankin), James Steward and Thomas Comstock were appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of St. Louis District to locate a road from the town of St. Louis via Conolone's Ford on the Meramec to the Plattin river. It is supposed this road followed the old King's Trace road at least as far as Joshua Herrington's, near Pevely. As Herculaneum had in 1808 become a shipping point of some importance it may be this road left the Old King's Trace at Herrington's and ran east of where Pevely now stands and thence over the hill via Captain Ziegler's house to Herculaneum and from there across the hills to the Plattin, following what was afterwards known as Farmington road, or it may be that this old road followed the King's Trace all the way to the Plattin.

In the beginning of this century a road ran from Her-

culaneum to Mine a Burton (now Potosi) which has almost disappeared from the map. Mr. Jewett, however, traces this old road thus: Commencing at Bates' Landing where the southeast line of survey 3028 strikes the Mississippi river, thence southwest (south of creek) to upper end of the bottom, thence up the hill to the corner of sections 29 and 32 through the lands of E. Williams to present Pevely road, thence south to the northeast corner of George Bennett's land (a five acre tract) where it intersects the road from shot tower. The road from the shot tower began 100 yards south of Bates' Landing, thence south past the old Deaderick house and southwest along Bates' reservation (10 acres in section 29), thence west through lands of Williams and Holdinghouse to Bennett's northeast corner as above. The united road then ran from Bennett's northeast corner a short distance, where it again forked. The north fork, which was apparently the oldest, ran through Bennett's land in section 32 and Steward's land in section 31 to Steward's southwest corner, crossing the Bonne Terre railroad at the deepest part of the cut in the sand rock, thence southwest through Burkhart's land, W. B. Kenner's land in survey 1936, thence southwest going on the south side of C. G. Warne's house and springs and crossing the telegraph on Ste. Genevieve road on the west side of Warne's spring, thence southwest through lands of Aaron Moore to top of ridge, crossing King's Trace (which ran west of Rock Fort) and Crystal railroad at the deep cut between Silica and Festus, thence south along the ridge through lands of A. Moore, Mary Swink, R. P. Baker and E. Whitaker to a narrow ridge near Edwards' old school house, where it intersects the south fork. The south fork commenced at Bennett's northeast corner, thence south to the northwest corner of Hug's land in survey 160, thence southwest through lands of Kenner and A. C. Moore, crossing the Festus road at the foot of the hill, thence through Romine's land and Festus and thence through lands of John Gamel to the south side of the Gamel cemetery, thence southwest through lands of Gamel, Buren and Whitaker to the intersection of the north fork as above; thence the united road

ran where the present road runs by W. P. Brent's, the old Dr. Minor place to the old Skeel place, except that it kept the main ridge. From the old Skeel place it ran along the ridge dividing the waters of the Joachim and Plattin by James Reed's place in section 34, township 40, range 5, and thence through sections 3, 4, 9, 17 and 18, township 39, range 5, crossing the Joachim creek near the residence of Judge T. J. Donnell in section 24, township 39, range 4, and thence southwest through sections 25 and 35, township 39, range 4, by the Gum Spring on the Wilkinson place, and thence through the southern portion of sections 34, 32 and 32, township 39, range 4, crossing Big River at the old Blackwell ford, and from there on to Potosi or Mine a Burton. Another road, leading from Rush Tower to this Blackwell ford and went by Cole's mill and Vinegar Hill, and there was a road from Selma to the intersection of the Herculaneum road at or near the old Skeel place. I have marked the old King's Trace road and this Herculaneum road on the county map with black ink.

Old County Lines.

Hon. F. A. Rozier, in his history of the settlement of the Mississippi valley, said that this terrritory was laid off into five districts—St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid—in 1769 by the Spanish government, and that the boundary line between St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve districts was the Meramec river, and that on October 1, 1804, Wm. H. Harrison, governor of the Indiana territory, to which the Louisiana Purchase was at first attached for governmental purposes, established the same five districts as they existed previously. Your committee has not been able to verify Mr. Rozier's statement by any authority whatever. As to the lines established in 1769 we are unable to give an opinion, but we are satisfied the Meramec was not the line between the districts of St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve in 1804, for Benj. Johnson, who lived south of the Meramec in what it now Jefferson county, was one of the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of St. Louis district in 1804, and in 1806 the Court of Quarter Sessions of St. Louis district made

an assessment district of the territory lying between the Meramec and Plattin rivers. We infer from these and other orders of the Court that Plattin river was the line between St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve districts from 1804 to 1813. By an act of the Territorial Legislature of 1813 the lines between St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve districts, through what is now Jefferson county, were defined thus: "Commence in the main channel of the Mississippi river opposite the upper line of a tract of land owned by August Choteau, which is about half way between the mouth of Plattin and Joachim rivers; thence running in a direct line to a point on the dividing ridge between those waters where Wright's road falls into the road leading from the town of Herculaneum to Mine a Burton thence along said road to a point thereon immediately opposite a noted spring, called the Dripping Springs, which is 200 yards south of the road; thence on a direct line to the mouth of the Mineral Fork of Grand River," etc.

The land owned by August Choteau is survey 160. We can not definitely ascertain what road was known in 1813 as Wright's road, but we believe it was along the old King's Trace route, and if the supposition be true the point where Wright's road fell into the Herculaneum road in 1813 was on the ridge where the deep cut is on the Crystal City railroad between Silica and Festus. The Dripping Springs referred to in the Act of 1813 is on the north line of the east half of the southeast quarter of section 24, township 40, range 5 east, about halfway between the northeast and northwest corners thereof. We have marked this line between St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve counties, from the beginning to the western boundary of the county in red ink. It is evident the Legislature ran this line so as to put all the inhabitants of the Joachim and its tributaries in St. Louis county and all the inhabitants of the Plattin and its tributaries in Ste. Genevieve county. You will observe that the line ran just south of DeSoto, which is situated in survey 2008, and that in 1813 was the most southern settlement on the Joachim and was put in St. Louis county. Prior to the formation of Jefferson county in 1818 all deeds to lands south of the Plattin

were recorded in Ste. Genevieve county and all north of the Plattin in St. Louis county.

Conclusion.

We received a communication from Judge Kirk, accompanied with a history of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, of Rock township, prepared by Rev. Peter Weslech, the present pastor, and a history of the Immaculate Conception at Maxville, prepared by Rev. Father Schulte, but we have not incorporated these histories in this report for two reasons, viz: First—The churches were founded in 1843 and 1848, and at present we are dealing with landmarks at the beginning of this century; and, second—We do not deem landmarks that are preserved by records to be within the scope of our duty to locate, but deem it our duty to locate such landmarks only as can be located by men and women who knew them and of which there is no other written record anywhere. We return the histories of these churches to the society and recommend that they be read as a part of the history of the county and preserved among the archives. We ought to have prepared a large wall outline of Jefferson county with the streams and old Spanish grants laid out on it, upon which could be designated hereafter the old landmarks which the committee has already located or may hereafter locate, and this will take some money. In view of this we recommend that steps be taken to raise a fund to put the work of this committee in such a shape that it will be of some use to us and to those who come after us.

This report was kindly typewritten for us free of charge by Miss Adele Cheatham, under supervision of Prof. G. W. Moothart, president of DeSoto Commercial College, for which they have received the thanks of this committee and should receive the thanks of this society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THE COMMITTEE.

MISSOURI HISTORY AS ILLUSTRATED BY GEORGE C. BINGHAM.

George Caleb Bingham, in painting the picture by which he is best known throughout the southwest, "General Order No. 11, or Civil War on the Border," recorded the final outcome of a series of events of almost unparalleled, and certainly of an unsurpassed violence in the history of the Civil War.

For in the border counties of Missouri the war was fought with a peculiar bitterness growing out of a long train of events, with long cherished resentments and a deep sense of injury on both sides. The strife following upon the Kansas-Nebraska act and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the fruitful source of this bitterness. It is difficult to determine at whose door lay the greater blame; each side soon claimed that its fiercest measures were largely retaliatory. Early in the war, Lane and Jennison, of Kansas, made predatory raids into Missouri during which their soldiers robbed and looted unrebuked. In September of '61, Colonel Jennison, 7th Kansas calvary, temporarily stationed at Kansas City, made a raid upon Independence. His "redlegs" (so called from the color of their riding boots, worn outside their trousers) plundered and despoiled the citizens, taking back into Kansas with them much blooded stock and wagon loads of household furniture. This species of raiding by Jennison's men was kept up at intervals, loyal men suffering as well as the secessionists.

In addition to the civil strife, there existed what President Lincoln characterized as a "pestilent factional squabble" which he greatly deplored, and which he more than once mentions as troubling him out of measure. The two factions of the Union party were almost as venomously opposed to each other as they were to the Secessionists. Men of the

same party did not scruple to call in question each others' peculiar brand of loyalty; and the terms "claybanks" and "charcoal" were bandied back and forth unsparingly. The moderate and conservative man looked with fear and deprecation upon his radical ally; in turn, the radical distrusted his "claybank" colleague. He argued that the time for compromise had gone by; "the policy of conciliation had already paralyzed the military arm." "The time is past," says the Missouri Democrat of the day, "for the good-Lord-and-good-devil policy. Mr. Facing-both-ways' occupation is gone." "Everybody," it has been said, "was proposing to impeach everybody else." A song current in the rural districts, and sung to the tune of "John Brown," had for its refrain:

"Governor Gamble doesn't want to go to Heaven;
He's afraid he'll meet John Brown."

As time passed on, Governor Gamble and General S. R. Curtis, then in command of the Department of Missouri, found an ever increasing difficulty in working together. This resulted in the final removal of General Curtis by the President, and the appointment of General Sumner in his stead. General Sumner, however, dying while en route to take command, General Schofield was appointed to the vacancy. President Lincoln in his letter to General Schofield on his appointment, recognizes the complicated situation and the well-nigh impossible task it would be for any one in authority so to conduct himself as to leave his motives or acts unassailed by some. The President says: "If both factions or neither shall assail you, you will probably be about right. Beware of being assailed by one and praised by the other." He counsels moderation and impartiality; counsel which caused the radical press to speak with but thinly veiled sarcasm of "our merciful President." Later, the same medium clamored for the removal of General Schofield and the appointment of "A MAN" (so printed in the Missouri Democrat) in his stead. "The Lawrence massacre," said the fire-eaters, after that tragedy, "is the fruit of conciliation."

General Schofield, upon taking command in Missouri, created the military districts of "the Border," and "the Fron-

tier," the former under Brigadier-General Thomas Ewing, Jr., with headquarters at Kansas City. General Ewing, in a speech at Olathe, Johnson county, thus declared himself: "I hope soon to have troops enough on the Missouri side not only to prevent raids into Kansas, but also to drive out or exterminate every band of guerrillas now haunting that region. I will keep a thousand men in saddle daily, and will redden with their blood every bridle-path of the border until they infest it no more.....I mean, moreover, to stop with a rough hand all forays for plunder from Kansas into Missouri."

He went on to speak of the men who, while boasting their loyalty, had failed to join the army upon pretext of not liking the so-called half-way measures of the government, claiming that they better served the cause by a system of predatory warfare upon the rebels. He called these recreants severely to account, warning them that they would be summarily dealt with unless they came under authority and enlisted either with the state militia or with the enrolled militia. Thus he put himself on record as determined to punish both bushwhacker and jayhawker impartially. But there were those who doubted his sincerity, accusing him of being more politician than soldier. Bingham, with brush and pen, sought to prove him actuated by motives of personal advancement.

No doubt, Ewing was disliked and distrusted as a Kansas man. General Schofield, in his "Forty-six years in the army" says: "This struggle between extereme radicalism and conservatism among the Union people of Missouri was long and bitter.....This struggle in Missouri gave the military commander trouble enough in 1863; but to it was added the similar and hardly less troublesome party quarrel in Kansas." He found himself hampered by it at every turn when he went to the Border and to Leavenworth after the Lawrence massacre.

It was on the 19th of August, 1863, that the guerilla chief, Quantrell, and his men fell upon Lawrence at daylight and massacred the defenseless citizens. The affair is described by witnesses as one of shocking barbarity, unequaled in civilized

warfare. Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief of operations in the Departments of Missouri and the Northwest, says in his report: "A large part of the military force in the Department of the Missouri has been employed during the past year in repelling raids and in repressing the guerilla bands or robbers and murderers who have come within our lines or been organized in the country.....It is exceedingly difficult to eradicate these bands, inasmuch as the inhabitants of the country, sometimes from disloyalty and sometimes from fear, afford them subsistence and concealment.....In the recent raid of one of these bands into Kansas, they burned the city of Lawrence and murdered the inhabitants without regard to age or sex, committing atrocities more inhuman than those of Indian savages.

"These are the terrible results of a border contest, incited at first for political purposes, and since increased in animosity by the civil war in which we are engaged, till all sense of humanity seems to have been lost in the desire to avenge with blood real or fancied grievances. This extraordinary state of affairs on that frontier seems to call for the application of a prompt and severe remedy. It has been proposed to depopulate the frontier counties of Missouri, and to lay waste the border so as to prevent its furnishing any shelter or subsistence to these bands of murderers. Such measures are within the recognized laws of war; they were adopted by Wellington in Portugal, and by the Russian armies in the campaign of 1812; but they should be adopted only in case of overruling necessity. The execution of General Schofield's order on this subject has been suspended, and it is hoped that it will not be necessary hereafter to renew it."

General Schofield, in his report of the Lawrence massacre, says: "If milder means shall fail, the commanding general will order the destruction or seizure of all houses, barns or provisions, and other property of disloyal persons in those portions of the state which are made the haunts of the guerillas."

On the twenty-fifth of August, General Ewing, returning

from his pursuit of Quantrell, issued his "General Order No. 11," here given:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER.

Kansas City, Mo., August 25, 1863.

"**First**—All persons living in Cass, Jackson, and Bates counties, Missouri, and that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one mile of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill, and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw township, Jackson county, north of Brush creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days from the date hereof.

"Those who, within that time, establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present places of residence, will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificates will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern borders of the state. All others shall remove out of this district.

"Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in the counties named, will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

"**Second**—All grain or hay in the field, or under shelter in the district from which the inhabitants are required to move within reach of military stations, after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officers there; and report of the amount so turned over made to the district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such districts after the 9th day of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

"H. HANNAHS, Adjutant.

"By order of Brigadier-General Ewing."

It was this order which furnished the text of Bingham's picture. "I will make him infamous on canvas," was what our artist, always ready with tongue and pen no less than with brush, said. His avowed intention was to "render odious the man and his measures."

General Schofield, upon his visit to the stricken district, confirmed that part of the order relative to the depopulation. Though severe, he deemed it a necessity. But he rescinded the part commanding the destruction of property. Of course, there is always the contention as to how great was the devastation before General Schofield's modification of Ewing's order went into effect. The picture under consideration is held to portray an actual occurrence not far from Independence. Of this occurrence there were, it is to be feared, far too many counterparts.

In Bingham's painting, the prairie spreads out before us until, in the distance, it meets the sky. The horizon is murky with the columns of smoke rising from burning fields. From out this dimness, long wagon trains, laden with a sorrowing people, wind toward us. In the foreground, on the left, is a homestead from which the soldiers are in the act of ejecting its occupants. From a balcony some are throwing household goods which are being loaded on army wagons and driven away. The central group is composed of the figure of an old man, evidently the master of the house, who stands, one hand clenched in anger and despair, the other outstretched in defiant protest toward a soldier who is drawing his revolver. The old man's daughter hangs about his neck, as if both to protect and calm him. At his feet, in the arms of her old black mammy, lies his fainting wife. It is his son, without doubt, whom the soldier has just shot down, and who lies dead before him— whose young wife is prostrate upon his lifeless body. Two negroes are fleeing in terror; the elder, his face buried in his hands, we feel to be a faithful servant, heartbroken at the disasters which have befallen his master. The picture is dramatic in composition, and even yet we feel in looking at it, a degree of emotion which makes it easy to understand how deep would be its impression upon a commun-

ity to many of whom it would recall a personal experience or at least serve to revive and make more real the oft repeated story told by a friend who had suffered.

Fourteen years later, Bingham followed up the work of his brush by his no less lurid pen-picture of "General Order No. 11." Ewing was then candidate for democratic governor of Ohio. Bingham, at that time adjutant-general of Missouri, was in Washington, attempting to adjust some war claims for his state. He published in the Washintgon Sentinel, an article written in the style of the literary productions of the day, for Bingham was held to write and speak with finish as well as with vigor. He probably was not responsible for the sensational headlines.

He says: "While this new aspirant to the leadership of the democratic party was in military command in 1863, with his headquarters at Kansas City, he ordered the arrest of a number of females, whom he confined in a large three-story brick building.....These females were arrested and confined under the pretext of holding them as **hostages** for the good behavior of their brothers, husbands or relations who were supposed to be in sympathy with or actively engaged in the Confederate cause; but those familiar with the workings of the human mind and the motives which prompt men to desperate deeds, would have clearly foreseen that their confinement and subjection to the insults of a coarse, ignorant and not infrequently licentious soldiery, would naturally have an effect the very opposite of that which this **worthy** acquisition to the democratic party pretended to have in view.....The more these persons could be excited to deeds of diabolism, the more the Union men of Missouri and their exposed families would be compelled to suffer, and the more he would advance himself in the favor of a large and corrupt political element in the state of Kansas. .....A still further and crowning outrage was therefore to be perpetrated, of which these helpless females were to be the victims."

He explains quite at length, the lamentable fate which befell these poor women (whom he generally designates as

females). The house in which they were confined collapsed, killing them. It had for some time been condemned and reported as unsafe; and the prisoners had begged to be removed. But their prayers were in vain. In the words of Bingham: "While their prison walls were trembling, its doors remained closed, and they were allowed to hope for no release except through the portals of a horrible death. ....."The fact that no inquiry was instituted by General Ewing.....and no soldier punished.....renders it impossible for him to escape responsibility therefor, and also for tragedies resulting therefrom, in the death of hundreds of Union soldiers and citizens of Missouri, as well as the brutal massacre which immediately followed in the state of Kansas. It is well know that when the notorious Quantrell, at the head of his band of desperadoes, entered the city of Lawrence, dealing death to the surprised and affrighted inhabitants, the appeal of his victims for quarter was answered by the fearfeul cry, 'Remember the murdered women of Kansas City,."

He tells of the murderous career of one of these men who "from that time forward devoted his life to vengeance." "Like the rider of the 'pale horse' in the Book of Revelation', 'death and hell, literally 'followed in his train.' Such was the terrible cost," he adds, "to Union men and Union soldiers" of the policy of the man whom democrats were now seeking as their leader, "a policy which mercilessly expel from their homes and rightful possessions the aged and infirm, rather than risk his precious person in a conflict with the few guerrillas who preyed upon them."

There were, indeed, those who had at the time maintained that Ewing would more surely have won for himself the renown of a true soldier had he confined his activities to the unremitting pursuit of the guerrillas, instead of depopulating and devastating the border. His adherents claim this was impossible, in view of the fact that the pursuit lay through a region filled with friends of Quantrell, bent upon shielding him and concealing his movements.

General Schofield, at the time of Ewing's candidacy for

the governorship, wrote him an open letter, justifying his course. Bingham replied through the press, disputing Schofield's conclusions at every point. General Schofiled makes the statement that the "majority of the people had already been driven from their homes or had voluntarily left them. None remained beyond the protection of the military posts except such as were, voluntarily or not, useful to the guerrillas. Those who remained were simply purveyors for these border warriors."

Bingham denies this. The country, he says, was inhabited by a well-to-do community, a people who had willingly furnished to the Union cause much more than the bushwhackers and jayhawkers had been able to extort from them, a people of indisputable loyalty, who, in the convention of '61 had cast not a single vote for a secession candidate, who had furnished, at every call for troops, their full quota by volunteers "without the compulsion of a draft."

In reply to General Schofield's statements that the order was humane in intention and humanely carried out, "bringing a disgraceful conflict to a summary close," Bingham says: "It did, indeed, put an end to the predatory raids of Kansas redlegs and jayhawkers, by surrendering to them all that they coveted, leaving nothing that could further excite their cupidity, but it gave up the country to the bushwhackers, who, until the close of the war continued to stop the stages and rob the mails and passengers; and no one wearing the federal uniform dared to risk his life within the desolated districts."

"I was present in Kansas City," he adds, "when the order was being enforced.....and can affirm from personal observation, that the sufferings of its unfortunate victims, in many instances, were such as should have elicited sympathy from hearts of stone.....It is well known that men were shot down in the very act of obeying the order, and their wagons and effects seized by their murderers."

General Schofield, in the letter under discussion, says further to Ewing: "To call your order an act of inhumanity or of retaliation upon the people of Missouri is like ac-

cusing the Russian commander of similar crimes against the people of Moscow when he ordered the destruction of that city to prevent its occupation as winter quarters by the army of Napoleon."

Bingham replies: "Napoleon was entering Moscow with a victorious and overwhelming force in the midst of a Russian winter, during which his only reliance for subsistence would have been upon the supplies stored within the limits of the city. The destruction of these, therefore, was the salvation of the Russian Empire. In the case of the measure he undertakes to defend, the overwhelming force was with General Ewing, whose duty it was to protect the people and expel the bushwhackers who infested their country."

With General Ewing's extra-Missouri career we are not concerned. Be it said, however, that this bit of Missouri history, as illustrated by Bingham, defeated, whether justly or unjustly, his gubernatorial ambitions.

Bingham further illustrated Missouri, in a vastly different vein by his painting called, "Listening to the Wilmot Proviso." It is conceived and executed in a smiling humor; and there is a quaint and pleasing delineation of the group of typical village politicians gathered to listen while one of their number reads to them. Bingham loved to paint these groups of Missourians of his time. His types are faithful and well-selected. But we have no space to pause over the existing conditions in Missouri which gave rise to the absorbing interest that the Wilmot Proviso held for these listeners.

MAY SIMONDS.

NOTE—Mr. R. B. Price, of Columbia, tells me that he saw Mr. Bingham daily while at work making the painting of "Order No. 11," and that being unable to get a canvas such as was wanted, he first painted the picture on a wooden panel. It was soon found that the panel was cracking, and Mr. Bingham got a linen table cloth and himself prepared it, and painted on it the picture that became famous, and had a far reaching effect as described in the above paper.—Editor.

THE PIKE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT. *

A minute history of the Circuit Court of Pike county from the organization of the state government ought to be a matter of some interest to every intelligent citizen. The county was organized under an act of the Territorial Legislature passed in the month of December, 1819. The first Circuit Court was held in the town of Louisiana in the month of April, 1820. This was a little less than two years after the town itself was located and surveyed. The Court was held by the Hon. David Todd, of Columbia, and its business consisted almost exclusively of matters that pertained to the organization of the county. The laying out of road districts and the appointment of road overseers were important items of the business transacted by the Court. This was nearly twelve months previous to the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union, and of course the business was limited. The Court was held in the house of Obediah Dickinson located on the east side of Main street on the second lot south of the corner of Georgia street. The house becomes a matter of some interest in following up the historical events of the County. This house of Dickinson's was built of hewed logs and stood upon lot 18 in Block 4 fronting sixty feet on Main street and running back (eastwardly) 120 feet.

All the public business of the county continued to be transacted in this house until a small brick court house was built on Third street on lot 174, Block 24. Just when this was erected and by whom I now have no means of determining. The house was a small brick structure two stories high. The entire block of lots of which this ground was a part was set aside by the original proprietors of the town upon which

* Read before the Pike County Historical Society.

public buildings of the county were to be erected. In this house all the courts of the county were held until January, 1825, when the county seat was removed to Bowling Green, There it has remained for a period of eighty-one years. Upon the admission o fthe state into the Union in August, 1821, the then Governor Alexander McNair appointed Rufus Pettibone Judge of the Circuit Court, and his brother, Levi Pettibone, clerk. Rufus had removed to the Territory from the state of New York in 1819 and located in the City of St. Louis, where he was residing at the time of his appointment. Levi had been in the Territory some two years or more, and he also was living in St. Louis when he received his commission. These were both men of sterling worth, and more than ordinary intelligence. Levi came West in 1807 with Schoolcraft and accompanied him in several expeditions through the western wilderness in search of mineral. He finally settled down in St. Louis, and was making that his home when his brother came on in search of him. They were natives of the state of Connecticut, but the Judge had been for some years before coming west a citizen of the state of New York, where he was for one or two terms a member of the State Legislature, and he had attained considerable reputation also as a practitioner of law. He settled his family in the town of St. Charles as soon as he was appointed Judge. In 1823 he was appointed one of the Justices of the State Supreme Court, and afterwards designated with Henry S. Geyer as a commissioner to prepare a Digest of the laws of the state. This work, however, he did not live to perform. He died in the city of St. Charles sometime during the year 1825.

Judge Pettibone was a ripe scholar and well educated in the law. Some three or more years after his death Ezra Hunt, then a practicing lawyer in this circuit, married Marie Pettibone, the oldest daughter of Judge Pettibone, and he was always enthusiastic in speaking to me about the learning and high order of talents of Judge Pettibone. He was succeeded on the circuit bench by Nathaniel Beverly Tucker, a native of eastern Virginia and a half brother to the celebrated John Randolph, of Roanoke. Tucker's father was an aristo-

cratic Englishman who was appointed governor of the Island of Bermuda. He only remained there for a few years, and then removed with his family to eastern Virginia. Being a widower with only two children, Henry St. George and Beverly, he married the widow Randolph. She had a large area of fertile James river bottom lands, and slaves almost without number. Tucker was an aristocrat both by birth and education. He was really a well educated lawyer and a man of decided ability, but he was never popular in his circuit and encountered a great many difficulties in performing the duties of his office. He continued to act as Judge of the circuit until 1830, when from some unexplained reason he tendered his resignation to the Governor. He became an avowed aspirant for a seat in Congress from this state but utterly failed to get any endorsement from the party to which he belonged, and finally dropped out of public view almost entirely.

In 1833 he left the state and returned to his old home in Virginia. Some short time after this he was appointed Professor of Law at the old College of William and Mary, located at Williamsburg, Virginia. This position he held until the close of his life, which occurred some time between 1850 and 1860, perhaps about 1856. He was a very ardent admirer of the distinguished statesman of South Carolina, John C. Calhoun, and thoroughly imbued with all his views of political policy and principle. He sympathized fully with Mr. Calhoun in all his struggles and difficulties in the days of nullification, and as the result of all his mental struggles and labors during that exciting period in the political history of the country he wrote a book which he called "The Partizan Leader—A Tale of the Future." The publication of this book was commenced in 1836 by Gales and Seaton, Publishers and Proprietors at that time of the National Intelligencer. It was, however, suppressed as it was said by the order of General Jackson. At some period of time between 1850 and 1860 this book was published in full and became a text-book of the South in promoting the ends of secession and rebel-

lion. (1). A few years ago I procured a copy of this book and deposited it in the Louisiana Public Library.

The successor of Judge Tucker was Hon. Preistly H. McBride. He was a Kentuckian by birth, and came to the state but a short time before his appointment as judge. After coming to the state his home for a time was at Jefferson City, where he was employed as a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State. He was a licensed lawyer, but never practiced his profession in this state. After his appointment to the office of Judge, he came to Pike county and located on a farm some three or four miles west of Bowling Green, and immediately on the road leading from that town to Mexico, the county seat of Audrain county. Here he continued to reside until he finally moved out of the circuit. This was then the old Third Judicial Circuit of Missouri, and was composed of the counties of Ralls, Pike, Montgomery, Lincoln, Warren and St. Charles.

At the general election of 1834 an amendment to the State Constitution was submitted to the voters of the state providing that the offices of all the judges of the state should become vacant on the first day of January, 1836. This was ratified by the vote of the people by a large majority. There does not seem to have been any real cause for such an amendment except to have a new deal, and a new distribution of the various judgships in the state. The Governor still retained the power of appointing the judges, and all were still to be appointed for life or during good behavior. It

(1) This book was really printed in Washington in 1836, but carrying out the idea of "a tale of the future" it bore upon the tilte page the date 1851. Because it advocated secession the author and publisher were afraid of prosecution, and did not give their names, the book being secretly printed. The name of the author was given as Edward William Sidney, and "printed for the publishers by James Caxton," Duff Green being the real printer. The date given was only a few years from the reality. The book was written while Judge Tucker lived on his farm in Florissant, St. Louis county, where he used the stump of a hollow tree for his study, and in which he wrote this book, and also another named "George Balcombe," which has been highly praised by Poe and Simms.

The original edition and the reprint made in Richmond in 1862 are both rare; the New York reprint of 1861 can be obtained more easily. F. A. SAMPSON.

is true there had been some changes in a few of the circuits in the state, but none in the old Third Circuit. It remained just as it was. Hon. Ezra Hunt was appointed judge of the Third Circuit and Judge McBride was re-appointed judge, but assigned to the Circuit immediately north of Pike county and extending to the northern boundary of the state. McBride was very much incensed at the whole proceeding. He was very domestic in his nature, exceedingly fond of his country home, and the business of farming and raising stock, and he could not be reconciled to the idea of giving up his farm and moving to a new location. He conceived the idea that he had a constitutional right to hold on to his old place under his commission of 1830. His appointment at that time was for life or during good behavior, and he did not believe that he could be ousted by any such trick as had been attempted to be played upon him. He promptly notified the public that he would remain on his farm in Pike county and continue to discharge the duties of judge of the old Third Judicial Circuit. Judge Hunt immediately took steps to oust him by the judicial writ of quo warranto issued by the Supreme Court of the state. The case was heard and decided by that Court in the early spring of 1836, Judge Hunt being represented by A. B. Chambers who was then a resident of Bowling Green and circuit attorney for the Third Judicial Circuit of Missouri. Being ousted by the decision of the Supreme Court, Judge McBride at once disposed of his farm and removed to the county of Monroe, which was included in the Circuit to which he had been assigned. He left this Circuit in high dudgeon, and especially so with Judge Hunt. After I commenced practicing law in 1845, I saw Judge McBride in Bowling Green during a term of the Circuit Court, but my impression is that he was there on a business errand of some kind; he did not speak to Judge Hunt or go into the court house during his stay in the town. During that year he was appointed one of the Justices of the State Supreme Court to fill the vacancy (as I now remember) on that bench occasioned by the death of Judge Tomkins. Judge McBride held his place on the

Supreme bench until he was ousted by a constitutional amendment adopted by a vote of the people at the August election of 1848. At the end of his term of service on the Supreme bench he retired to his farm, and never again became a candidate for any office. Very soon after his retirement to private life he removed from Monroe to the county of Boone and settled in what is known as Two-Mile Prairie a short distance east of Columbia. Here he died in the early fifties. Judge McBride could not be classed as an eminent lawyer by any means. He was a man, however, of good practical common sense, a good farmer, thoroughly domestic in all his tastes and habits, and attached to the business of farming and stock raising. Some one of the early lawyers said to me that Judge McBride would, at any time, ride ten miles out of his way in going around the circuit, to look at a fine horse.

Immediately after the decision of the Supreme Court, Judge Hunt assumed the duties of judge of the Third Circuit and held that position until the winter of 1849, when he was ousted by a constitutional amendment adopted by a vote of the people of the state at the August election of 1848. It was a cruel blow to one of the most honest, deserving men that ever lived in the county. This constitutional amendment inaugurated a new era in the judicial history of the state. It was provided that the judicial term of office of the Circuit Judges should be limited to six years, to be filled by an election by the qualified voters of the state on the first Monday in August, 1851. On the first day of January, 1849, by the terms of this constitutional amendment the offices of all the circuit judges in the state became vacant, and the vacancies were filled by the appointment of the Governor until the first day of January, 1852, the first election of Judges being required to be held on the first Monday in August, 1851, under such terms and regulations as the Legislature should provide. During the last year of Judge Hunt's service the county of Marion had been added to the Circuit. The Hon. Carty Wells, formerly a resident of Palmyra, in Marion county, was appointed to fill the office until the elec-

tion of 1851. No event in the political history of the county gave me more pain than the condition of Judge Hunt. He had almost reached the period when his age would have been a limit to his service as a judge. He had not accumulated a dollar in all his practice at the bar or from his meager salary during the thirteen years of hard service on the bench, and he found himself in almost a destitute condition. However he never uttered a word of complaint, but resumed the practice of law with all the energy and ardor of a new beginner. He literally died at his post. At a noon recess of the Lincoln Circuit and immediately after he had eaten a hearty dinner he fell into a gentle sleep from which he never awoke. He was a well educated lawyer, and as honest and pure minded a man as ever lived.

The Bench and Bar of Pike county have received their full share of official honors. Three of its Circuit Judges have been elevated to the Supreme Bench of the state. One of its lawyers has served a term in the Senate of th United States, and six have occupied seats in the Lower House of Congress. This record will compare favorably with that of any other county in the state.

THOMAS J. C. FAGG.

DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATING THE TROUBLES ON THE BORDER, 1858.

An investigation of the Archives at Jefferson City under the auspices of the Archives Commission of the American Historical Association, brought to light, among many others, the documents here produced. The present condition of the Archives leaves much to be desired. Owing to lack of space, of filing cabinets, and of ordinary care, there has been for years a constant overflow of documents from the offices of the executive departments into the basement of the capitol building. Here the papers were piled up in rooms, hallways and out of the way corners, often loose on the floor or in open packing cases. Until the present administration took control, there was practically no effort made to arrange, classify or even insure the preservation of these papers. Mr. Swanger, the present Secretary of State, has made a determined effort to better conditions in his Department, and has placed perhaps the majority of these records beyond any immediate danger of destruction and so far arranged several important series that they are no longer entirely inaccessible. The records of the Land Department, the most complete series still preserved, are still in a most unsatisfactory condition, as are the less extensive collections of the Auditor and Treasurer. But it is unfair to expect the Departments now to bear the entire burden of the results of the neglect of the last fifty years. There is an imperative need of an Historical Commission, similar to those already organized in Mississippi, Alabama, Iowa, and other states, to classify and systematize the Archives as a whole, and it is earnestly to be desired that such a department may be created by the next General Assembly.

The following documents, now printed for the first time, throw considerable light on the conditions along the Border at the time of the Marias-des-Cygnes massacre and the outbreak of the "Border Warfare." It is greatly to be regretted that General Parsons was, apparently, unsuccessful in his attempt to secure a statement from Hamilton, the leader in that affair. The report of Snyder is especially valuable from the sources of his information and the sanity and fairness of his conclusions.

The originals of these documents are now in the office of the Secretary of State, in a bundle labeled "Military Papers; Southwest Expedition."

JONAS VILES.

I.—S. G. ALLEN TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

Harrisonville May 30th 58.

Gov- R. M. Stewart

Respected Sir on my arrival at home I found affairs in a still more threatning attitude than when I left our people were anxiously waiting to learn the success of my Mission—and you may be assured that it afforded me the utmost pleasure to assure the People here that you would readily and Speedily afford them all the aid concistant with the high and important Station you fill during my absence a company has been formed here another S. W in this (Cass) and one in Bates and all look to you State arms Pledgeing themselves to act only in Self defense within your Jurisdiction I arrived at home about an hour before Sun down and found the company in Town meeting to drill I briefly reported success and fell into ranks unless —new depredations have been committed new threats have been made and vigourous preparations are going on just over the line—what is to be the end God only knows—I hope Sir that you will allow no delay in affording what protection is in the compass of your power—you please accept my greatful acknowledgements for your kindness showed me while in your city * * * * * * I am pleased to inform you that in

forming companies none are allowed to join but bonafide citizens of Mo—in haste I am your obedient Survt

S. G. ALLEN.

[Endorsed]
S. G. Allen's
letter May-30 '58
concerning invasion
of border.

II.—GOVERNOR STEWART TO ADJUTANT GENERAL PARSONS. (1).

G. A. Parsons Esqr
Adjutant General of Mo

Sir—It having been represented to me by worthy and reliable citizens of the Counties of Cass and Bates, in this State, a marauding party of armed men from the adjoining Territory of Kansas, have recently invaded this state, and committed sundry outrages on our citizens—that they threaten to return, and burn and lay waste their property—and that our ctizens in the border counties have good cause to fear for the safety of their lives and property, rendering it my duty as the Executive of the State to take some steps calculated to secure their safety and the safety of their property; and preserve the public peace and see that laws are faithfully executed;

I therefore direct that you proceed in your quality of Adjutant General of the State to the scene of the difficulty in the Western portion of this State and make such investigation as you may deem necessary with regard to the causes of difficulty and the probability of their recurrence; and also as to what steps may be necessary to provide our citizens with adequate protection from further depredations. Should it become necessary to act immediately in order to secure the safety of our

(1) This is the original draft, in Governor Stewart's own hand, with many corrections. The warning against aggressive action was repeated more emphatically and explicitly in a letter, same to same, June 10, 1858.

citizens, you are hereby authorized to enroll a sufficient volunteer force to accomplish that purpose.

You are also authorized, if in your opinion it be necessary, after an investigation of the facts, to provide for the immediate organization of Military companies in the counties most convenient to the scene of difficulty, with a view to their being called into the service of the State should the necessity arise.

You will be particular to direct that none of the forces which may thus be called into the service of the State, cross the line into Kansas, or do ought else that may be of an agressive character.

R. M. STEWART
Commander, in chief

[Endorsed]
Instructions to
Adj Gen. Parsons
May 31, 1858.

III.—STATEMENT OF CITIZENS OF BATES COUNTY, MO.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Bates county, Mo, at the Town of West Point June 5th 1858 it was determined that Joseph Clymer be requested to make out a detailed account of the invasion of Missouri and other outrages committed upon her citizens by the outlaws of Kansas Territory, and that the same be submitted to the Governor of our State or other officer acting under his authority; and in furtherance of the above request I now proceed to condense the facts. So far as I have been able to glean them from reliable sources, stating nothing but what I know to be **facts** and what I have from men of honor and reputation—I will pass over those stirring events that took place in Linn County K. T.—upon our immediate border—that drove out from that county all proslavery men and such honest free state men as would not **swear** to support the extreme ultra views of the extreme Black Republicans of Kansas,—and merely notice what occurred in the sthate of Missouri in this vicinity:

About the first of May, our border Towns and settlements were crowded with persons, from Kansas, who had in

many instances been robbed of their property, and driven from the Territory and that too, under the **threat** of the **penalty** of death, in case they did not leave or in case they should ever return; after many enquiries and frequent conversations with men altogether reliable, we ascertained that one James Montgomery, of Sugar Mound headed the company that was thus driving out good and peaceable citizens and then robbing their houses of every thing valuable, stealing their horses etc. We also learned that said outlaws never **marked** or **spotted** a man but what they drove him off they never threatened an individual, town or neighborhood but they executed it; if they went to rob or drive from his home they took five or ten men, if neighborhood they took 20, if a town 75 or 100, they always had men **enough for the emergency**, under this state of affairs the honest (free state) men of the territory, together with those who had been driven out, sought shelter in Missouri, and Missourians whilst they afforded them all the accomodations in their power abstained from all interference whatever in the affair, but still there were messages received every day telling us that so soon as Montgomery and his men drove out all men from the Territory whom they did not like they would attack Missouri—The towns of Butler and West Point were mentioned as the first victims, whilst we were disposed to believe it, from the number of small companies of spies that were seen prowling about our border, we did not regard it farther to guard our Towns and the citizens of the border guarded their property, but still they sent their threats until about the 14th of May a company of Montgomery's men crossed the line in this county and took two horses from the Rev. George W. Geyer and a saddle from Dr. A. P. Brown, and I have heard of other like deeds were committed until the 20th of May, when they sent us word that they would attack West Point that evening, and we have the most reliable information that there were about four hundred in two and a half miles of the line. About 4 o'clock P. M. of that day Col Mooney rode out of the town some half mile when he saw a large body, in the State, marching up towards West Point, they fired upon with their Sharps Rifles, he ran back to town, they marched up some-

thing near half mile from Town and after a halt they from 75 to 100 and there were many others (near Town who did not come in town) come charging in town at the top of their speed, marched through the town in military style, used all manner of defiance to the town and individuals and in our opinion were, only restrained, doubtless, from plundering and destroying the town from the fear of our citizens (some 30 in number) who were stationed in homes as a shelter, in case a fight should ensue. After making enquiry for certain individuals, and drinking and eating what they wanted they marched out of Town in the same defiant manner in which they marched in, on leaving they went South inside the State and about two miles from West Point they went to the house of Mr Jack: Clark, in the State, robbed him of his money took every thing valuable about his house, even his and his wife's wearing apparel and then destroyed his entire furniture They met him and his wife in the road returning from a visited and there stopped and searched them taking everything valuable that they had about there persons by this time all our citizens near the border took fright, not being in a condition to defend themselves and have left their homes in fact such is the alarm produced that some of our oldest best neighborhoods have become nearly or entirely depopulated, their farms, their stock and in many instances their household furniture and clothing have been left at the mercy of these outlaws, those who from necessity have ventured back to their homes, have found their farms thrown open etc and have seen spies placed around them watching their movements etc. On or about the 21st or 22nd of May some 20 or 25 crossed into this county, south of the Marias-des-Cygnes and chased some of our citizens several miles and doubtless would have gottem but for the timber, in which they sought shelter—about the 6th of May Dr. Rockwell, a citizen of our place while attending professional calls just over the line in the Territory, was attacked by eight armed men robbed of some 300$, his horse taken from his buggy and taken from him, his pistols etc, taken and watch; it is proper to state here that they decoyed Dr. R. out into the Territory shot at him, and stood with two guns cocked

over his head whilst he was robbed; and since all these occurrences mentioned above a large number (182) of armed men have been seen prowling about in our State near West Point, and in fact bodies of armed from the Territory have been seen at different times and places in our State, almost every day we here of them sending in word by some of their men that they intend to come over into Missouri, destroy West Point, Butler, Papinsville &c. There are a number of other outrages not mentioned in the above but may be included in after statement whether they will attack us we know not, they have threatened us, they have invaded our State, they have marched into one of our Towns and insulted its citizens. They robbed, plundered destroyed the property and insulted peaceable and unoffending citizens. They have chased and shot at men who were tending to their own business, they have driven a large number of our citizens from their homes, stolen their property and in fact have ruined many of them, (they are still at these things) they have disregarded the dignity of our State, trampled under foot all the respect that is due from one sovereign State to another, They have **forced** us to stand guard day and night, to go armed about our daily avocations and all of this we have been compelled to submit to all this from our defenceless condition and we now appeal and we think have a right to appeal to our State Government for protection ask it, and we hope it will not be refused us.

Respectfully,
Yours &c
JOS. CLYMER.

Gen. G. A. Parsons
Adj General

We the undersigned citizens of Bates County Missouri, being familiar with the facts endorse the above statement of Hon. Jos Clymer as being substantially true
June 5th 1858.

THOS. H. STARNES
T. W. B. ROCKWELL
NATHAN SEARS.
I. A. PIGG
J. S. PIGG
JAMES A. MARSHALL

T. R. SIMPSON
A. H. SPENCER
VINCENT JOHNSON
JAMES McHENRY
ALEXANDER FEELEY

[Endorsed]
Statement of
citizens of Bates Co.
concerning Border
troubles.
June 1858.

IV.—ADJUTANT GENERAL PARSONS TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

Harrisonville
10 Oclock P. M. June 4th 1858

His Excellency
R. M. Stewart Comdr. in Chief Mo. M.
Dear Sir

I wrote you hurriedly yesterday, (1) I again write to you this night giving you the information I have just secured from a gentleman of unquestioned veracity living in this county: the subject came up this way, I told him I would like to see Hamilton while I was here and get from under his hand and also from the best men that were with him in his troubles in K. T. (for there is where they resided before they were driven out) a full and complete statement of the conduct of Montgomery and his followers toward the Pro Slavery party in the T. and on the border within our States, as a paper to be filed in your office. It is said here that Hamilton (2) is very much of a gentlemen a native of Georgia. I have enquired of several here where Hamilton is at this time none could tell, some thought he was in Independence, some in one place and some in another. The gentleman above alluded to gave me to understand that he believed he was not far from this

(1) The letter referred to dealt with the organization of a local militia company.

(2) The leader in the Marias-des-Cynges massacre.

place, yet, he did not know but believed he could find out tomorrow and it could be arranged so that, I could have an interview with him in the course of the day The gentleman in the course of our conversation expressed it as his opinion that there would be in the course of a week from this time, from 100 to 200 men who would go into the T. and take revenge of Montgomery and his followers for robbing them of their property and driving them from their homes, **mark you** these are K. T. men seeking revenge, **not Missourians.** Yet they are at this time within the borders of this State.

Just at night 75 of the K. T. men who had been driven out some time since come into this place well armed. From the manner in which the gentleman talked with me (it is not his words I judged from, but the manner and expression of his countenance) I was satisfied that he had a good idea of what was going on among them.

A company of volunteers has been raised today Col Blakey will be here tomorrow and organize them I think you may have no fear that this company will attempt to cross the line in K. T. but will if necessary to enter the field at all act entirely on the defensive.

But should Hamilton with his recruits (all of whom are K. T. men) return to the Territory and make war upon Montgomery and men, some of the presses of our State will charge it at once upon those companies now being organized in this county and Bates and will attempt to make it appear that such was your intention when you sent me up here: I therefore inform you of the information I have received in advance of anything that may occur between those belligerents in order that you may be able to place yourself right before the people if such event should occur.

I hope sir, you will not make this public unless it should be necessary upon the happening of the contingencies above stated as the gentleman from whom I gathered the information is very desirous that it should be entirely confidential and it is not right that it should be made public for the reason that persons in this section are at this time in danger of being injured in person or property if they are suspected of taking a

part between those parties, and for another reason I wish it kept in a confidential manner. That is he told me these things looked upon me as a gentleman from the position, if nothing else that I occupy here.

There is to be a meeting at West Point in Bates Co. in Monday next. The Montgomery party will be there, the object of the meeting (is said to be) for the purpose of making a treaty, between those outlaws of K. T. and the Citizens along the border, The proposition for this meeting I understand came from the Montgomery party It is thought by some that a difficulty will take place among them at this meeting.

It is said by those are leaving the Territory now that the abolitionist there are greatly alarmed and many of them are getting out on account of a report having been circulated among them, that there was at this time a man by the name Jackson (an old settler on the border having resided there for 18 years in 2 1-2 miles of the line, but lately having been robbed of property and ordered off, (although in Missouri) left and came to this place with his family) busily engaged in raising volunteers for the purpose of marching into K. T. and that he already had 200 men. This report however is untrue, for Jackson is here and been here ever since I arrived and have had frequent conversation with him

June 5 1858

Harrisonville 7 Oclock A M

The report is here this morning that those devils from K. T. had made a descent on Butler the county seat of Bates and plundered the town. This report is not believed here; and therefore I think it well it drop just where it is unless found to be true, for there are facts enough well authenticated here if all of them were generally known to create the most intense excitement in the minds of every honest man. Many things that we in Jefferson would consider of a grave and serious character that are hardly noticed here, these depredation having been going on to a greater or lesser degree for 4 years until the citizens have become accustomed to them, and consequently they are not so easily excited as at first. I have

endeavored since I have been here to keep down excitement as far as my mission is concerned, although when hearing of some of the acts of those devils I have felt almost like I would be proud to see every devil of them butchered. I shall be in Butler tomorrow.

Yours respectfully
G. A. PARSONS
Adjt Gen

[Endorsed]
G. A. Parsons.

V.—REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL PARSONS TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

Adjutant General Office
Jefferson City
June 16th 1858

R. M. Stewart
Commander in Chief of the Mo Mi.
Sir

In pursuance of your orders to the undersigned directed and delivered dated May the 28th 1858, we proceeded to Harrisonville in Cass County Missouri, and on the 5th day of June a company of volunteers were organized at said place called the "Cass County Guards" on the 6th instant we proceeded to Butler in Bates County Missouri, and on the 7th instant four volunteers companies were raised, neither of which were organized: the Division Inspector for the 6th District not being in attendance I (G. A. Parsons adgt Genl) Sent an express for him, with the request that he attend and proceed to organize said companies; and go from thence to Vernon County and organize any company or companies that the people there may think proper to raise. On tuesday the 8th instant we left Butler for Austin in Cass County; at this place Col Blakey Division Inspector for the 5th District organized a volunteer company there called the "Austin Blews." From thence Col Blakey proceeded to "Pleasant Hill" and on the 10th instant organized a volunteer company there, called the "Pleasant Hill Rangers" we then returned to Head Quarters at Jefferson City.

While traversing the counties on the border of our State, we made diligent enquiry of reliable men (citizens there) as to the condition of things on the border, they related them as being deplorable indeed; they say a large strip of country within our state is almost entirely depopulated, our citizens driven from their homes and in many instances property taken, and they threatened with death should they return. Many of those men we saw in and about Butler and Harrisonville who had been forced to leave their homes and take refuge in the interior of those counties.

Many acts of violence and plunder we heard of there, that were committed by this Kansas Territory Banditti, but we deem it unnecessary to enter into a detailed account of all we have seen and heard, while on the border of our State.

(The statement furnished us by reliable citizens and filed with you, we ask to be taken as part of this report.)

We are of opinion that the companies raised there will not be sufficient protection to the border Settlements on account of their being settled over so large a Territory and cannot be gotten together in time to repel an invasion or to prevent any depredations intended to be committed by those out Laws.

The Statement furnished us by reliable citizens residents of Cass and Bates Counties, and with you filed a few days ago we ask to be considered as a part of this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. A. PARSONS,
Adgt Genl. Mo Mi
A. G. BLAKEY,
Division Inspector
5th Military District
Mo. Militia.

[Endorsed]
Ad Gen. Parson's report
of Border War.

NOTE—The paragraph on this page, reading: "The statement furnished us by reliable citizens and filed with you, we ask to be taken as part of this report," has been marked out in original paper.

VI.—J. F. SNYDER TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

Headquarters 6th Division
Missouri Militia:
Pappinville, Bates Co, Mo.
Aug. 7, 1858.

R. M. Stewart,
Gov. of Missouri;
Sir:

In obedience to your orders I came to this County Several days ago to investigate the true condition of affairs upon the border, and after much diligent enquiry I have the honor to make the following report and suggestions.

My information is collected from the clerk of the Court, the Justices of the County Court, the Justices of the Peace, the Sheriff, the Representative elect, and many of the principal citizens of the County not in official positions.

The unhappy difficulties in Kansas Territory have caused many of the citizens of that territory to seek safety in this state. Some of these refugees, (if I may use the term), actuated by a spirit of retaliation or revenge have gone back into the Territory and committed depredations, and, in turn, they have been pursued by citizens of that territory into this State This has been the first source of all difficulties here.

Many unprincipled persons too, who have sustained no loss in the territory, have perhaps availed themselves of the excited state of feeling, and gone over there and committed murder or felony, and then returned here for safety.

Citizens here have perhaps too, innocently harbored thieves and been the recipients (unknowingly) of Stolen property.

This state of affairs has very naturally excited the public mind, and the total inadequacy of the civil authorities to suppress these wrongs and ferret out the guilty has seriously threatened the Supremacy of the law, and I find the County now almost on the eve of civil war. Several citizens have intimated to me that they did not consider either their property or their lives safe here at any time.

The late horrid murder which was perpetrated near this place a month ago has added much to the excited state of feeling, and the facts developed by it have done much to embitter one class of the citizens against the other.

To this affair I wish briefly to call your attention. It seems that all parties concerned in it were citizens of Kansas, residing a short distance over the line. The five persons who were principal and accessory to the murder (viz. Morrow, Bean, Turk, and two others) are reported to have been driven out of the territory some time last Spring. They came to this county and took refuge with one W. B. Young, living seven miles north of this place. A short time since Pope and Harris came from the territory hunting for stolen horses. They went to Young's and there were arrested, without authority, by those five persons, who brought them to this place, took their money from them, and started back to Young's with them about dark. Two miles from town they left the road and ordered the prisoners to dismount, and then fired at them, killing Pope immediately: Harris escaped. (I send you a copy of his affidavit.) (1) **Pope's horses were found in Young's orchard.**

I would respectfully suggest to you the necessity of offering a liberal reward for the apprehension of these five persons.

Strong threats are made by one class of the citizens here to take the law into their own hands and rid themselves of those disreputable characters, whilst on the other hand it is said that the Kansas refugees and their friends openly defy the law, or those who would enforce it.

All parties here call loudly on you for protection. The present militia law, I find, is entirely inadequate to the exigencies of the case; and I would therefore make the following suggestions:

I am thoroughly satisfied that military force is absolutely necessary to enforce the laws and restore peace to this locality, but I am also convinced that it would be highly imprudent to call out the militia of this county, I would therefore respect-

(1) This letter gives an accurate summary of the affidavit.

fully advise you to order out one of the St. Louis independent companies, or give me power to call out a company from my county or the adjoining counties, to equip them immediately and place them here on active service as Rangers.

This plan I suggest after mature deliberation, and consultation with the Sheriff and others: all agree that this plan alone will insure protection to all parties.

The organization of independent companies here under the present law is almost impossible; and if it were possible such companies would be entirely useless.

The Governor of Kansas has placed upon our frontier a company of Rangers on active service. A similar company within our state acting in concert with that would speedily suppress all depredations and would be efficient in arresting all malefactors on either side.

The militia of this county would be too much influenced by self interest, prejudice, or revenge to act impartially. Consequently whatever force is brought into the field must be brought from some other locality.

I consider it no longer a question of expediency or necessity—the case is urgent and demands some active steps to be immediately taken to suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

I shall return to my home, Bolivar, Polk Co, tomorrow and there await further orders.

With respect, &c,
Your ob'dient servant,
J. F. SNYDER
Division Inspector 6th Military
district Missouri militia.

[Endorsed]
Snyder.

VII.—GOVERNOR STEWART TO GOVERNOR DENVER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
City of Jefferson Augt 7, 1858.

His Excellency
J. W. Denver,
Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

Dear Sir: According to reliable information repeatedly received within the last few weeks, the citizens of Missouri along the border, in Cass and Bates Counties, are constantly liable to depredations by marauding parties from Kansas Territory, by which both their lives and property are endangered. In consequence of this unfortunate state of affairs, it will probably be necessary for me to station an armed force along the border, for the purpose of protecting our citizens from lawless depradations; and in my endeavors to preserve the peace I hope to have your hearty and earnest co-operation, in order that said efforts may be attended with entire success, and as a means of preventing any collission between the citizens of Kansas and those of Missouri who may be stationed there as conservators of the peace.

It is greatly to be regretted that any cause should exist for a resort to such means of preserving order, and I believe that no one regrets its necessity more than yourself; and I feel assured that you will do all in your power to put an end to the evil complained of, and also to prevent any occurrence calculated to mar the cordial feeling generally existing between the citizens of Missouri and Kansas.

The fearful consequences liable to result to the nation from any conflict of arms between citizens of the State of Missouri, and those of the Territory of Kansas,, even though resulting from an effort to maintain the law and to shield the innocent from harm, cannot now be estimated, owing to the fact, that exaggerated reports of any such occurrence are very certain to be circulated, and the minds of the people to thereby become unduly excited. I know, sir, that you can fully appreciate

these dangers, and therefore confidently expect that you will use every possible means tending to ward them off.

With assurrances of esteem I am, sir.

Very truly yours,
R. M. STEWART,
Gov. of the State of Mo.

[Endorsed]
Copy of a Letter to J. W. Denver,
Gov. of Kansas.

VIII.—GOVERNOR DENVER TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

Executive Office.
Lecompton, K. T. Aug. 18th 1858.

To His Excellency,
R. M. Stewart,
Governor of the State of Missouri.
My Dear Sir.

Your communication of the 7th inst. was re-received last night. I regret exceedingly that you should deem it necessary to station an armed force along the borders, and must express the hope that upon a thorough investigation you will be induced to change your purpose. The late unsettled state of affairs on the South Eastern part of this Territory has caused me great solicitude and induced me to send detachments of U. S. Troops to the scenes of trouble and also to call out a small company of volunteers.

Peace has been fully restored and the supremacy of the civil authorities established in the troubled districts. The U. S. troops have been withdrawn, but the contiguity of the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Territory of Kansas affords so many facilities for persons committing offences against the laws of one to escape to the others and thus escape punishment, that I have deemed it proper to retain the Volunteer force under command of Captain A. I. Weaver for a short time longer. Nothing but the past condition of affairs in that Section of country, would in my opinion justify this course, for the civil authorities ought to be required to preserve the

peace. I am satisfied that the only marauders now in this Territory are organized bands of horse thieves, such as are too common in all new countries especially where they can so easily elude the officers of one State or Territory by passing the boundary line into another, and whose depredations are by no means confined to either. These offenders can always keep beyond the reach of any military force, and they can be exterminated only by the active and energetic exertions of the people should be taught to rely on themselves for protection people should be taught to rely on themselves for protection against such offenders and in the maintainance of the laws.

To this end I have earnestly labored and I trust not without some good results. I have also endeavored to impress on the citizens of the Territory the necessity and importance of cultivating friendly relations with their neighbors of Missouri, and I have every reason to believe there is a very general disposition to do so.

The officers and people of this Territory generally along the borders of Missouri, will, I am quite sure, cooperate most heartily with the authorities on your side of the line in bringing offenders to justice, and I therefore indulge the hope that the civil authorities will be found sufficient to protect the people in their persons and property without the aid of the military in future.

Herewith I send you extracts from my instructions to Capt Weaver. The Captain is now here and reports every thing quiet in the South.

Hoping that it may continue so, and that every semblance of Military power may soon be withdrawn from civil affairs, I have the honor to be

Your Obt' Srvt'.

J. W. DENVER, Governor.

[Endorsed]
Gov Denver to Gov Stewart
Augt 18, 1858.

NECROLOGY.

DR. H. E. ROBINSON.

Dr H. E. Robinson, the second President of the State Historical Society of Missouri, died at his home at Maryville, April 15, 1907. He was born in Battleborough, Vermont, April 22, 1845, his ancestors having been in New England since 1656. He had fifty-three ancestors any one of whom would entitle him to become a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. His father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of the Vermont Conference, and afterwards of the Wisconsin Conference.

Dr. Robinson enlisted in the 16th Wisconsin Infantry Christmas day of 1863, and served until June 18, 1865. After the war he studied dentistry in Boston, and in March, 1870, came to Maryville, Missouri, to practice his profession, but in 1871 purchased the Maryville Republican. From 1875 to 1886 he again practiced his profession, but in 1888 became the proprietor of the Republican for the second time, and its editor until during his last sickness.

He was a Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias, a Past Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, an ex-President of the Missouri Editorial Association, a member of the State Board of Charities and President of the State Historical Society.

Dr. Robinson was a great reader, and possessed a fine library. In 1897 he privately printed a catalogue with notes of the occult books in his library, this part of his library being one of the most extensive in the country in that line. He was also the author of a half dozen or more other publications, of genealogical and biographical subjects.

SENATOR THOMAS CONNER was born in Kerry County, Ireland, August 1, 1854. He was president of the Miners Bank at Joplin from its organization until his death, and he organized the Joplin Hotel Company in 1877.

He was elected senator to the Forty-fourth General Assembly, but his health was such that he was not able to take his seat during the session. He died at San Antonio, Texas, March 29, 1907.

COLONEL JOHN D. CRAFTON came to Kansas City from Kentucky in the early '50's, and engaged in the freighting business. In one venture in Oregon he lost $150,000, and in an Indian raid $50,000 more. During the Civil War he was in the military service, and was advanced to the rank of Colonel. Governor Hardin appointed him Adjutant General of the State, and President Cleveland appointed him to a South American consulship. While living in Jefferson City he lost his wife and three children, two by accident and one by a physician's mistake. He died in Kansas City, March 10, 1907, aged eighty-four years.

HON. MONT CARNES was elected a member of the Legislature from the eastern district of Pettis County, and served in 1891-92. He was depot master at Sedalia and after his term of office was depot master in Kansas City. He died in that city March, 1907, and was buried in Sedalia, the Woodmen of the World, Knights of Pythias and A. O. U. W., of which organizations he was a member, taking part in the funeral services.

HON. JOHN M. DUPUY was born in New York in 1837, of Hugenot and Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers, his father of the War of 1812, and he with four brothers of the Civil War. He resided in Taney County, Missouri, since 1898, operating a farm, and being a minister of the General Baptist Church. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1904 and re-elected in 1906. During the session of the Legislature he died suddenly at Jefferson City, March 3, 1907.

GENERAL HENRY CLAY EWING was born in Jefferson City, Missouri, August 15, 1828, and died at his home in the same city, March 29, 1907, in which city he had resided all his life, where he was prominent as a business man and president of a bank, a leading lawyer of the State, a member of the House of Representatives in the Thirty-first General Assembly, 1881, a member of the Supreme Court Commission, and Attorney-General of the State during the Woodson administration.

BISHOP JAMES NEWBERRY FITZGERALD was born in Newark, New Jersey, July 27, 1837, was educated in the public schools of that city, and in the law school at Princeton, admitted to the bar in 1858, but after practicing three years gave up that profession, and became a Methodist minister. He was a member of the Newark Conference, and in 1881 was elected Secretary of the Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1888 was elected a Bishop of that church. At various times he has held conferences in foreign countries—in Mexico, South America, Europe and Asia. Last November he went to India to participate in the India Jubilee celebration at Bareilly, and was to have represented the Missionary Society at the centennial of the founding of Protestant missions in China, and also to be present at the organization of the Japanese Methodist Church, in which the different branches of Methodism are to be united. He died at Hong Kong, China, April 4, of pleurisy. For the past ten years Bishop Fitzgerald's episcopal residence has been in St. Louis, where he was recognized as a leader in Methodist movements, and where he had a large share in the founding of the Epworth Evangelistic Institute.

HON. THOMAS B. GANNAWAY was a member of the House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth General Assembly, and for forty years had been identified with the political and business interests of Monroe County. He was at one time Grand Master of the Odd Fellows of the State of Missouri, and a prominent member of the Baptist Church. He died from blood poisoning at Paris, Missouri, March 28, 1907.

JOHN BARNETT JEWELL was born in Scott County, Illinois, July 19, 1841, and died at Springfield, Missouri, March 23, 1907. When quite young he moved to Louisiana, Missouri, where he received a common school education and learned the printer's trade.

In 1867 he entered the ministry of the Southern Methodist Church in Kansas, was transferred to the Missouri Conference, and held pastorates at Cainesville, Cameron, Gallatin, Palmyra and Carrollton. While at the latter place he retired from the ministry, was editor of the Democrat, and postmaster of the city. In 1893 he moved to Springfield, and established the Jewell Publishing Company, and was editor of the Springfield Leader at the time of his death. He was Past Grand Master and Past Grand Representative of the Order of Odd Fellows.

JUDGE W. H. MIZE, a prominent citizen of Stotts City, in southwest Missouri, died April 24, aged 65 years. He was formerly territorial Secretary of Montana.

EMILY R. STEINESTEL McNAMARA was born in Germany in 1842, the youngest daughter of Dr. J. D. Steinestel, who arrived in St. Louis, January 1, 1847, the first homeopathic physician to locate in St. Louis. During the summer of 1849, when the cholera epidemic was at its height, in three hours after returning from visiting its victims he was himself dead. Emily early developed a talent for writing, her contributions being published in the Sunday Republican, and in several magazines. About 1878 she removed to New York City, and resided there to the time of her death, March 15, 1907. In 1879 she married Mr. Miles H. McNamara, and continued her literary work, translating several of Marlitt's works for the "Seaside Library." She also translated "The Peddler's Legacy," "Under the Stork's Nest," and the "Vicar's Diary." "Prince Coastwynd's Victory or the Fairy Bride of Croton Lake" was a fairy story written by her. Belford, Clark and Co., published histories of the different states in words of one syllable, hoping to have them introduced into the lower grades of the public schools. Mrs. McNamara

wrote the history of Missouri, published in 1889, and also that of Virginia. She died in New York, but was buried in St. Louis, in the family plot in St. John's cemetery.

CAPTAIN CHARLES B. OWEN was born in Tennessee in 1827 and came to Greene County with his parents when ten years of age. He organized a company of Home Guards at Springfield in 1861, and was the guide who conducted the federal forces to the battlefield of Wilson Creek. He was afterwards in the regular army and was with Sherman in his march from Atlanta to the sea. He died at his home ten miles southwest of Springfield, March 16, 1907.

PROFESSOR JAMES ADDISON QUARLES, D. D., LL. D., a noted educator and writer was born at Boonville, Missouri, and died at Lexington, Virginia, April 14, at the age of 70 years. He had held pastorates of the Presbyterian Church in Missouri, was for ten years president of the Elizabeth Aull Female Seminary at Lexington, Missouri, and for the last twenty-one years professor of moral philosophy at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia.

COL. GEORGE S. RATHBUN came from Ohio to Lafayette county before the Civil War, taught school in Greenton Valley in that County, studied law, and in 1860 was elected by the Whig party as a member of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first General Assembly. During the war he served under Price and Shelby, and attained the rank of Colonel. He was a candidate for representative to the Confederate Congress but was defeated by Vest. After the war he became a very prominent lawyer and some twenty years ago he moved from Lexington to Springfield where he died March 15, 1907, aged 78 years.

CAPTAIN R. E. SEE was sheriff of Montgomery county two terms, and for six years was marshall for the Supreme Court. Under Governor Folk's administration he was appointed Deputy Warden of the penitentiary, and died suddenly of apoplexy at Jefferson City, March 2, 1907, aged fifty-eight years.

COL. GEO. WOODWARD WARDER was born in Richmond, Missouri, May 20, 1848, a lineal descendant of Lord Fairfax, the first Colonial Governor of Virginia, and at the age of eighteen had been a student in the Missouri State University, had taught school, studied law, and was a practicing attorney in Chillicothe, Missouri.

In 1878 he moved to Kansas City where he became wealthy from real estate investments, at one time being rated at three quarters of a million dollars. In 1887 he built the Warder Grand Opera house, an unsuccessful venture which caused the loss of much of his wealth.

He was one of the founders of the state bar association in 1880, and a regular attendant at its annual meetings. He was also one of the original members of the Greenwood Club in Kansas City, and from the versatility of his knowledge and his readiness as a debator, was one of the most frequent participants in the discussions following the reading of papers at the meetings of the club. For years he had not missed attendance at any of its meetings.

He was the author of four volumes of poetry and seven of prose all of which are in the library of the State Historical Society. His royalties on these publications have sometimes amounted to as much as $200 per month.

Colonel George W. Warder, author, poet, traveler, scientist, delightful and eloquent speaker and lecturer, will be missed and mourned by his associates in club and organizations.

JUDGE JOHN W. WOFFORD was born in Habershan county, Georgia, August 14, 1837, of Scotch-Irish parentage. During the Civil War he was on the Confederate side and served in Lee's army under command of General William T. Wofford, of Georgia, and was wounded three times. He lived at Rome, Georgia, and at Cartersville, Georgia, where he was admitted to the bar. He was for several years a member of the Georgia Legislature, House and Senate, and was presidential elector of that state in 1876.

He came to Kansas City, Mo., in 1877, and practiced law until 1892, when he was appointed Judge of the Jackson Coun-

ty Criminal Court, and has ever since held the office by election. After much suffering from a severe ailment, during which he continued to discharge the duties of his office, he died February 25, 1907.

He was somewhat eccentric and was known throughout the whole country for the opinions held by him, and the positiveness of the expression of them in the course of proceedings in his court, and for his plans for the reformation of criminals brought before him, which among other distinguishing points was that of paroling prisoners, requiring them for a certain time to report to him, and helping them to make an honest living. The esteem in which he was held was shown by the fact that the funeral had to be delayed an hour to allow the crowds that came to file past the casket the crowd including the officials of Kansas City, the old citizens and persons in every condition of life, white and black, and including many members of his parole class, who appreciated the fact that he had been their friend, and had been anxious to help them to a higher life.

JUDGE HORATIO D. WOOD was born in Columbus, Ohio, October 8, 1841, of New England ancestry. While a child his parents moved to St. Louis, where he resided until his death, December 15, 1906.

During the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Fourth Regiment U. S. Reserve Corps, Missouri Volunteers, and served in northeast and southwest Missouri until the expiration of his term of enlistment in August, 1861. Afterwards he was Captain and Commissary of Subsistence; was brevetted Major U. S. A. for faithful and meritorious service, and was mustered out of service October 9, 1865.

He studied law at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1866, and was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, where he practiced until 1896, when he was elected Judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court for a two year term, and re-elected for four years. After eight years in this office he again entered on the practice of law, and was a prominent member of the bar until the time of his death.

NOTES.

At St. Louis a bronze tablet has been placed at the former residence of General William Clark, under the auspices of the Missouri Historical Society and Civic League of the City, bearing the following inscription:

Here lived and died
William Clark
1770—1838
of the
Lewis and Clark Expedition
Soldier, Explorer, Territorial Governor, Superintendent of Indian Affairs
Erected September 23, 1906
The One Hundredth Anniversary of the
Return of the Expedition.

The address delivered at the unveiling of the tablet was by Dr. Rheuben Gold Thwaites, the well known Secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society in which he gave a sketch of the life and labors of this former citizen of Missouri and benefactor of his race.

Many of the states are actively working now to identify and locate permanently the exact spot upon which important historic events took place, and many such should be marked, not only in St. Louis, but also in other parts of the state.

The Legislature of Nebraska gave the Nebraska Historical Society $2,500 to pay the expenses of publishing the Debates and Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of 1871, and these have been issued as volume eleven of the State Historical Society publications. The preface gives an interesting account of the search for the minutes of the different consitu-

tional conventions of the State, and of the total loss of some which had not been printed, showing the importance of putting in print things of historic value.

The Annotated Catalogue of newspaper files in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, published in 1898 showed the following periodicals of Missouri in the library of that society:

Cape Girardeau: Western Eagle, 1849-1851.
C. G. Eagle, 1862.
Chillicothe: C. Constitution, 1863-64.
Huntsville: Randolph Citizen, 1867.
Louisiana: Pike County News, 1892.
Rolla: Rural Express, 1866.
St. Joseph: Morning Herald, 1863-64.
St. Louis: Age of Steel, 1886-87.
American Journal of Education, 1874-1883.
Church News, 1879-1885.
Colman's Rural World, 1882-85.
Commercial Bulletin and Missouri Literary Register, 1835-36.
Commercial Bulletin and Missouri Literary Register, daily, 1837-38.
Defecator, 1884-86.
St. Louis Enquirer, 1819-20.
Lutheraner, 1849-1851.
Miner and Artisan, 1865.
Missouri Argus, 1840.
Missouri Democrat, 1863-69.
Missouri Gazette, 1808.
Missouri Land Register, 1865.
Missouri Republican, 1865.
Missouri Saturday News, 1838-1839.
Republic, 1892-93.
Southwestern R. R. Journal & River Guide, 1866.
Truth, 1874-1889.
Weston: Border Times, 1864-65.

The Democrat Publishing Company, of Carrollton, Mo., announces the early publication of a work on Civil Government, Local, State and National, and The History of Missouri which is intended for use as a text-book in the elementary schools of this State. Professor Isidor Loeb, of the University of Missouri, is the author of the Civil Government while the History of Missouri is the work of Mr. Walter Williams, editor of The Columbia Missouri Herald.

The American Historical Review for April, 1907, contains an important contribution to the history of the Kansas trouble, entitled The Sharp Rifle Episode in Kansas History, by W. H. Isely.

A new work on Doniphan's Expedition is announced. Doniphan's Expedition and the conquest of New Mexico and California by William Elsey Connelley, is to be published by Bryant and Douglas, of Kansas City. It will include a reprint of Hughes' work published in Cincinnati in 1848. Roland Hughes, son of the author, is assisting Mr. Connelley.

The State Historical Society of Iowa announces the following new publications: Journal of the War of 1812 by John C. Parish, a Biography of Robt. Lucas by the same author, the Executive Journal of Iowa by Prof. Shambaugh, and a series of biographies of Iowa men. The appropriations made by the state to the Society is sufficient to allow it to do important and extensive work.

SOME OF OUR EXCHANGES.

The American Catholic Historical Researches for January has a table of contents showing twenty articles relating especially to Catholics. It is published in Philadelphia.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register enters upon its 61st volume with the January number, and is of great interest to New Englanders and their descendants.

The New England Historic Genealogical Society which publishes it, calls upon its friends for donations for some eight different objects, varying from $5,000 to $120,000, in all about $250,000.

Indiana Quarterly Magazine of History for March begins its third volume. The most of the historical magazines are issued by Societies, but this is published by an individual in Indianapolis, who is doing good work for the history of that State.

Register of Kentucky State Historical Society commences its fifth volume with the January number. The State Legislature at its first appropriation for the Society gave it $5,000 per year, enabling it to not only publish its quarterly, but to build up the Society generally.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine issued at Charleston by the South Carolina Historical Society for January is almost entirely filled with matter relating to the Revolutionary War, and to the early settlers of that State.

The Washington Historical Quarterly for January has quite a number of papers of moderate length. It is issued by the Washington University State Historical Society at Seattle.

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly for January has more than one hundred pages giving an account of the Grogan celebration, the anniversary of the victory achieved by Major George Grogan over the British General Proctor, and the Indian Chief Tecumseh, it being the turning of the tide of the war of 1812.

Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society for March is issued in Philadelphia by a Society representing some eight or nine Presbyterian churces. The illustrated article on a year of Presbyterian church building in New York shows an expenditure of two and a half million dollars for seven church buildings in that city.

American Journal of Archaeology for January has one hundred and forty pages of papers, notes and bibliographies relating to the Archaeological Institute of America at Norwood, Masachusetts.

The Iowa Journal of History and Politics for January has more than one hundred pages of the three leading articles. The Journal is issued by the State Historical Society at Iowa City. The April number has a valuable bibliography of the territorial documents of Iowa.

Annals of Iowa for January issued by the Historical Department of Iowa at Des Moines is in the seventh volume of the third series. Among other papers is an interesting one on the condition of the public archives of Iowa. A similar report on Missouri is being prepared by Dr. Viles, of the State University. The Annals has eleven full page illustrations. The number for April has also come to hand.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, commences its 31st volume with the January number. The Society has a publication fund of $40,000, the interest from which is used in publishing the magazine and the Memoirs of the Society. The fund was contributed by individuals in amounts of $25 and upwards.

The John Hopkins University Studies for January gives a history of internal taxation in the Philippines under Spanish rule and under American rule, by John S. Hord, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Islands.

The University of Colorado Studies for February has all but one of its papers relating to the economics, history and natural history of the State, one of the latter illustrated with two plates.

The Journal of American History of which the first and second numbers have been issued at New Haven is the largest of all the historical magazines, being the height of the American Historical Review but wider, 10 1-2 by 8 inches, and of nearly 200 pages. The arrangement and typography of the publication are so different from other historical magazines, that one must become somewhat accustomed to them before appreciating all their good points. The magazine is issued by the Associated publishers of American records and has many reproduc-

tions of rare prints and works of art, reprints of rare journals, diaries and documents, and each number has a full title page illumination in colors of some coat-of-arms of families of early settlers in America.

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography for April has journals of the Council of Virginia in executive sessions, 1737-1763, Virginia Colonial records, Virginia legislative papers, and various contributed articles. It is published by the Virginia Historical Society at Richmond.

German American Annals, the organ of three German Societies, for March and April has a twenty-five page article in German by Professor Otto Heller, of Washington University, St. Louis, and Bibliography of German Americana for the year 1906 by William G. Bek, a graduate of our State University, and author of a book noticed in this number of the Review.

BOOK NOTICES.

The German Settlement Society of Philadelphia and its Colony Hermann, Missouri. William G. Bek. (Philadelphia, Americana Germanica Press, 1907. Pp. XI, 170. Plates 20.)

A new series of monographs under the above title, devoted to the comparative study of the literary, linguistic and other cultural relations of Germany and America is being published under the editorship of Professor Learned, of the University of Pennsylvania.

The above volume, the fifth one of the series, has been prepared by an alumnus of our State University, and a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri. The author is now writing the history of the German Communistic Settlement in Shelby County, a history which the author thinks will be of even more interest than that of the settlement of Hermann.

In 1800 there were in Pennsylvania alone 150,000 Germans, and in 1836 a Society was organized there for the purpose of

establishing , preferably in the "Far West," a Society that should be purely German, that should as the author says, "enjoy both the advantages of America and the pleasures of the Fatherland!" The work gives in detail the organization of the Society, the purchase of land on the Missouri River, and the establishment of the Colony to which was given the name of Hermann. Its history is given while under the supervision of the Society in Philadelphia, its complete separation from the parent Society in 1839, the names of all the shareholders, and the details of education, government, industries, and religious, social and literary life.

The publication is one of the most important of the local histories of Missouri that has ever been issued, and is a credit not only to its author, but to his Alma Mater where he had the training that prepared him for the work of a historian.

F. A. S.

MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

OFFICERS.

E. M. Violette, Kirksville, Chairman.
Anna Gilday, Kansas City, Secretary.

EDITORS.

Eugene Fair, Kirksville.
State Editor.

N. M. Trenholme, Columbia.
Local Editor.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Owing to a variety of reasons the Department has not attempted to hold another meeting this spring although it had been suggested at Moberly that a biennial meeting might take place at Columbia on High School Day at the beginning of May. The difficulty of organizing a programme, the uncertainty of the attendance from outside, the absence from the state of our new Chairman, and other minor reasons made it seem inadvisable to call such a meeting at that time. The project of an additional meeting has not been abandoned, however, and it is hoped to arrange a joint meeting either next fall or next spring with the State Historical Society either at Columbia or elsewhere.

The attention of History Teachers in the state is again called to the desirability of having an official organ such as the Missouri Historical Review and they are strongly urged to support it and the State Historical Society by their subscriptions. The small sum of one dollar sent to Mr. F. A. Sampson, Secretary of the State Historical Society, Columbia, Mo., will entitle the subscriber to membership in the Society and to the review for one year. We sincerely hope that all teach-

ers of history who are interested in their subject and in the history of the state of Missouri will avail themselves of this offer.

It is interesting to note that the recent annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Schools contains three of the excellent papers presented at the Moberly meeting, namely, Superintendent O'Rear's paper on "History in the Grades," Professor Rullkoetter's on "History in the College," and Professor Lewis' on "The Normal School Course in History." The publication of these papers in such a widely circulated work as the State Superintendent's Report will do good to the cause of history in the state and is to be much commended. It is much to be regretted that a similar paper discussing the High School Course of Study was not submitted and then published, as the question is a live and important one.

At the recent meeting of the North Central History Teachers Association, held at Chicago March 29-30, this state was well represented by Mr. Lewis, Central High School, Kansas City, Dr. Pooley, Normal School, Kirksville, and Professor Trenholme, University of Missouri. The two last named were on the programme, Dr. Pooley delivering a paper on "Causes for Immigration during the Period 1830-1850" and Professor Trenholme one on "Research Methods in the Study of English History," a portion of which is printed in this number of the Review. The meetings of the Association were held in the theater and large lecture hall of the well known "settlement" of Hull House which gave added interest and pleasure to those present. The president of the Association, Professor Evarts B. Greene, of the University of Illinois, opened the proceedings Friday afternon by calling on Miss Jane Addams, the head of Hull House, to discuss the topic of "The Influence of the Foreign Population on the Teaching of History and Civics." Miss Addams in her address spoke of the new duties and obligations imposed on American educators by the large foreign element in the schools and made a plea for greater breadth and sympathy in dealing with the children of old world countries.

In the course of her address she introduced a number of interesting illustrations of the effect of American conditions on foreigners and of the survival of old world sentiments in foreign communities in Chicago. Miss Addams was followed by Professor Frank S. Bogardus, of the Indiana State Normal, Terre Haute, by Mr. Wm. Radebaugh, of the Daniel Webster School, Chicago, and by Professor Karl F. Geiser, of the Iowa State Normal, Cedar Falls. These gentlemen discussed different phases of the problem from various aspects but there seemed to be no unanimity of opinion as to the influence, if any, that the foreign population had exercised on the teaching of History and Civics. After the speakers on the programme had concluded there was some additional discussion on the part of Chicago teachers in the audience and some good points were made. The tendency was, however, to get away from the question of influence on teaching and to discuss how the foreign element should be made American and what aspect of History and Civics it was most advisable to emphasize in the grades and in High School work. One teacher of experience expressed the opinion that the simpler aspects of English and American popular representative government should be chiefly emphasized when teaching foreigners History and Civics as a preparation for good citizenship and this seemed to commend itself to most of those who were present. The discussion ended about five-thirty and a short intermission followed during which members became better acquainted with each other. At six the Association sat down to a very pleasant repast in the dining room of Hull House and afterwards inspected the settlement building.

The evening session was held in Bowen Hall, the large lecture room of Hull House, and an audience of some two hundred listened to a very able and practical address on "The Teaching of American History in Schools and Colleges" delivered by Professor Edward Channing, of Harvard University. Professor Channing dealt with his subject in a manner calculated to commend his address to the teachers present emphasizing the need of interesting students in the history of their country and of bringing out the deeper factors in Ameri-

can History. He deprecated the too great attention often paid to military history and especially to the colonial and revolutionary wars and advised his hearers to seek to cover as much as possible of the constitutional period in the High School. Professor Channing's whole paper was helpful and interesting to teachers and showed him to be a master of the problems connected with the treatment of American History in high schools and colleges.

The third and last session of the Association was held in the theater of Hull House on Saturday morning, March 30th. A business meeting first took place at which after some reports and discussions the election of officers for 1907-8 was held. Professor George C. Sellery, of the University of Wisconsin was elected President and a representative from Missouri was placed on the Executive Committee in the person of Professor N. M. Trenholme, of the University of Missouri. At the conclusion of the business meeting the programme of papers for the morning was taken up the general topic being "Some Results of Research Work with Special Emphasis on Methods Employed." The first paper by Dr. W. V. Pooley was a full and interesting discussion of the "Causes for Immigration during the Period 1830-1850" and showed careful and conscientious study of sources and material. This paper was followed by a very clear and interesting exposition of "The Relations between the Continental Congress and the States" by Professor C. H. Van Tyne, of the University of Michigan. The programme of the morning was closed by an address on "Research Methods in English History" by Professor N. M. Trenholme who illustrated his remarks by reading the opening chapter of his forthcoming study on "The English Monastic Boroughs." The Association then adjourned the members all being of the opinion that the sessions had been thoroughly enjoyable and profitable. It is to be hoped that the meeting next spring will be equally as well attended.

The History Department of the Normal School at Kirksville is rejoicing in the recent acquisition of a "reflectoscope," an instrument by means of which photographs, pictures, etc.,

can be reflected on a screen just as if they were lantern slides. The history men at Kirksville have developed the use of the lantern in history teaching further than at any other institution in the state and deserve great credit for their work along this line. It is understood that Professor Violette will teach at Kirksville during the coming summer term and a strong list of history courses will be offered. Mr. Vaughn is planning to spend the summer in graduate work in the east.

The appointment of Mr. Mac Anderson to the position in History and Economics at the Springfield Normal has recently been announced and we congratulate Mr. Anderson on his excellent position. Mr. Anderson is an A. B. of the University of Missouri and has taught history in the Columbia High School, at the Cape Girardeau Normal, and at Missouri Valley College. He has also specialized largely in Economics and will no doubt develop that side of the work of his department.

Mr. C. C. Eckhardt, who has been on leave of absence at Cornell completing the work for the Ph. D. degree, returns to his work in Modern History at the University of Misosuri next fall. Dr. C. C. Crawford, who has been substituting for Mr. Eckhardt, has accepted an instructorship at a higher salary at the University of Kansas, where he had his undergraduate course. Professor Viles has accepted an invitation to give the course on American History in the Harvard Summer school this coming summer. It is probable that another assistant will have to be appointed for next year on account of the greatly increased enrollment in History and the prospects for still more students in 1907-8.

Mr. S. D. Gromer, Instructor in History and Economics in the University of Missouri, has recently been offered the excellent position of Treasurer of the Island of Porto Rico at a salary of $5,000 and an official residence. Mr. Gromer was recommended for the position to President Roosevelt by Senator Warner, of this state, and after an interview with the President was formally tendered the place. He has provisionally accepted the appointment and expects to enter on his new

duties about the middle of June. Mr. Gromer is a man of fine training and ability and will undoubtedly make an excellent official. We congratulate him on the recognition he has received.

Amongst the new works in history of special interest to teachers we notice the following: "Provisional Report on a Course of Study in History" by a Committee of Eight of the American Historical Association; an attempt to lay out a suitable course in history for the grades. This report will be reviewed in our next number. Elson "History of the United States of America," Macmillan Co.; an interesting one volume history, a notice of which will appear in our next number; and Fling "A Source Book of Greek History," Heath & Co., which will supply a long felt want in a portion of the ancient field and which will also be reviewed in our next.

Among the interesting articles in the historical reviews we notice in the April number of the American Historical Review the account of the meeting of the American Historical Association at Providence, and special articles on colonial and United States topics by E. P. Cheyney, C. H. Van Tyne, W. H. Isely and J. A. Woodburn, besides a number of interesting documents and book reviews and notices. In the English Historical Review there are articles of merit on "Motes and Norman Castles in Ireland" and "England and the Ostend Company." The best article, however, is a ten page appreciation of Professor Frederic William Maitland, whose death last December was a most severe loss to historical scholarship, by Professor Paul Vinogradoff, in which is clearly set forth those qualities of Maitland's work that made him so successful an historian. A series of interesting and important Notes and Documents, and a number of Reviews and book notices complete the contents of the Review.

The Division of History and Political Sciences, comprising the Departments of History, Economics, Political Science and Public Law, and Sociology, of the University of Missouri

has brought out an extensive special announcement of courses for the coming year. This announcement shows the remarkable growth in the political and social sciences at the university as it contains the names of eleven men giving instruction in these fields and announcements of no less than seventy separate courses in the various departments of the Division of History and Political Sciences. Of these seventy courses, twenty-eight are offered in History, exclusive of courses in Ancient History given by the Greek and Latin departments. The special announcement can be obtained from the University Publisher, Columbia, Mo.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF RESEARCH METHODS IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

(A paper read before the North Central History Teachers' Association, 1907, by Professor N. M. Trenholme, University of Missouri.)

It has always seemed to me that American students possess undoubted advantages for the study of and research into problems connected with the political, institutional, and social development of the English people. This is particularly true indeed, for the period previous to and including the Puritan revolution of the seventeenth century for up to that time the history of England is the history of the forefathers and remoter kinsman of many of us. Then again our institutions are so largely founded on those of England, our law is based on English common law, our form of government follows the English, and our speech, our home organization, and our society in general come closer to being English than to being anything else. It is, therefore, exceedingly natural and logical that American students should take up in a sympathetic and understanding manner many of the problems of the history of England and should handle them with success, winning the approbation of Englishmen as a result of their work. In fact a well trained American student of English History has perhaps some advantages over the British born as he is possessed of better historical perspective and can view the events of the past both sympathetically and impartially on account of

his Anglo Saxon blood and his absolute divorce from the British monarchy.

It is not, indeed, too much to say that next to the history of their own country American students take most kindly to the history of England. The way is neither difficult nor thorny for the great mass of secondary literature is in English, with a few German works of note, by men like Schmidt, Liebermann, Gneist, Pauli, and Ranke, and still fewer French. There are many sources in English and the rest, in medieval Latin, English-French or Anglo-Norman, and Anglo-Saxon, present but slight difficulties to the aspiring student. As a result of the attraction offered by this field more and more of our graduate schools are developing their English history courses and more and more students are following out lines of research in English institutional history. More masters' theses and doctors' theses in English history are constantly being prepared and new light cast on obscure features of English political, social, and institutional development.

If one glances back over the production of American historical scholarship and research during the last thirty years attention will at once be drawn to the notable contributions made to English history. Beginning in the seventies we have the famous "Essays in Anglo-Saxon Law" prepared by a group of brilliant and hard working young Harvard men under the direction of Professor Henry Adams. From among the Johns Hopkins studies we have Andrews' scholarly study of "The Old English Manor;" from the older Wisconsin circle came the valuable contributions to English local history of the late Professor W. B. Allen; from Nebraska emanated Professor George Howard's study of "The King's Peace;" Professor Charles Gross, a graduate of Williams College, produced the first draft of his "Gild Merchant" as a Berlin doctor's thesis and a few years later published his larger work. Studies such as these, to mention but a few, led the way, more and more have followed until now to think of research in English history is to recall a host of valuable studies by young American students who have been trained to their work by masters of research and

have sought to imitate their teachers in thoroughness of scholarship.

Opportunities for research work in English History in this country are becoming greater and greater with the growth of special collections in our great libraries. The most complete collection of research material for English History in this country is undoubtedly to be found in and around Boston, in the Boston Public Library, which is especially strong in English local history, and at the Harvard College Library, which is splendidly equipped with both sources and secondary works. There is good material also at Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Pennsylvania, and Cornell in the east, and at Chicago and Wisconsin, in particular, in the west, while other universities, such as Michigan and Nebraska, have comparatively large collections for work in English history. In fact there are few of the larger institutions offering courses leading to the masters' and doctor's degrees that do not have sufficient material to justify the selection of a thesis subject for the higher degrees in English history.

The present writer confesses a close personal interest in the question of research work and methods in English history as he has not only followed out two or three modest topics himself but has guided a number of students along similar lines in the preparation of theses for the master's degree in history. It was in fact with the hope of possibly stimulating research interest in this field and making clear some of the methods to be used by students that he accepted the assignment of this paper. An attempt will, therefore, be made to show how a problem in English history should be attacked and worked out to a satisfactory conclusion and to give a more concrete aspect to the discussion the writer will take a study of "The English Monastic Towns," upon which he is at present engaged, as the basis of his remarks.

The selection of a research topic is probably easier in connection with English history than many people suppose for there are so very many interesting questions, especially of an institutional character, entirely unworked or only half worked out by English historians of the past. In the case of the Eng-

lish Monastic Towns it was found that as a class they had practically been neglected and that no writer on English municipal history had troubled himself about them. The investigator's first work, therefore, was to compile as complete a list as possible of the towns or boroughs under monastic lordship and then having arranged these towns by counties to compile a beginning bibliography of material upon which to work. This material had to be arranged under two heads:

1. **General**—Relating to the monastic towns as a whole and their status and development.

2. **Special**—Relating to the individual towns and their history and institutions.

Material of a general sort was soon found to be lacking outside of the work of a few writers like Stubbs, Maitland, Thompson and Mrs. J. R. Green's. Material of a special sort, on the other hand, was found to be most plentiful in the shape of county and borough histories, abbey chronicles, records of suits between monasteries and towns, and many miscellaneous sources of information. A fairly large bibliography was then made and with this as a guide research work proper began. The method of note taking pursued was that practically universal among research students, namely the loose leaf system by which a separate sheet of paper is used for each note the title of the source being given in the upper left hand corner and the subject of the note in the upper right hand—the center can be used conveniently for the date. This system has distinct advantages over any other particularly in connection with classifying and arranging notes and has been strongly recommended by Langlois and Seignobos in their excellent manual on historical method entitled "An Introduction to the Study of History," a book which all serious students of history should read carefully at least once. It can be had in a fairly good English translation, with a valuable preface by the late Professor York-Powell. The process of note taking and

note arranging is long and laborious and constitutes the major part of ordinary research work. It calls for the exercise of certain qualities of judgment, selection, and criticism, and affords valuable training to the student. As the work of collecting material advances clearer ideas as to the research topic and its limitations naturally develop and the investigator is inevitably led to draw up some definite plan of treatment for his subject.

The first material to be worked over by the research student is the printed matter relating to his subject of both a secondary and source character. In connection with the speaker's own topic this consisted for the most part of county and town histories, local records in print, biographies of leading abbots, and various other sources of information in regard to the monastic towns. Full use was made of the source material available in the Harvard and Boston libraries and a doctoral dissertation was prepared as a result of these researches into printed sources of information. Soon afterwards, however, the opportunity to go abroad was presented and nearly a year was spent in further research in the British Museum Library and at the Public Record Office. Additional secondary material was found and new printed sources as well, but the most valuable work was done in connection with manuscript material found in the different repositories. Many new facts were obtained from unprinted record books, registers, plea rolls, petitions and other mediaeval records and as a result a much more complete and accurate picture of the monastic towns as a class can be drawn.

Having collected material sufficient for the purposes of exposition the next task is exposition itself. This is a very difficult part of research work and some students do not get further than the collection of the material, but if research work is to mean anything the results of investigation should be clearly and fully set forth. Time will not permit of any detailed discussion of exposition as a part of research work but the student ought to realize that what he writes should be clear and intelligible to those not intimately acquainted with his narrow field of work and should avoid a too factual or technical treatment of his topic. He must also

be careful not to overlook new contributions of importance in connection with his topic which may have appeared while he has been engaged in his exposition but which critics could reasonably expect him to take notice of. Nothing is more mortifying to a research worker than to be charged with lack of diligence or with culpable oversight of material.

In this brief introductory address I have tried in part to meet the requirements laid down by the general subject heading of "Some Results of Research Work with Special Emphasis on the Methods Employed" and I shall now complete my task by reading the opening chapter of the study in the English Monastic Towns upon which I have been basing a large part of these remarks.

The speaker then read a short paper dealing with the topic of the "English Monastic Boroughs" and their origins and classification as an illustration of the character of the research work upon which he had recently been engaged.

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

Outlines of Ancient History. By William C. Morey, Ph. D., D. C. L., Professor of History and Political Science, University of Rochester. (American Book Co., New York, 1906. Pp. 550.)

In the last few years so many text-books have appeared covering the Ancient Period that one is under the necessity of asking "why another"? Any one of these works usually shows some marked features of improvement making it useful as a text or for supplementary reading. This volume of Professor Morey's is no exception to the rule. The maps, illustration and references for reading are the especially strong points about this work. The maps do "indicate in outline the most important changes in the geographical history of the Ancient World." The illustrations are historical in their nature and not merely for show. The references for reading are given in clear form and in most places are not too numerous to become confusing—but would it not be better to separate source references from secondary ones? The fuller bibliography in the

appendix is also a commendable feature, though an occasional mistake is found in this list (e. g. "Broughton" for "Boughton").

In other respects than the above this text book shows no really distinctive characteristics. There is the usual and somewhat arbitrary manner of dealing with the Oriental peoples. For illustration (p. 32, "Egyptian Society and Government") "The highest offices of the state were held by priests who were exempted form all taxes and held the best parts of the land." The high school student will, in most cases, it is feared, take it that this statement holds good for all periods of Egyptian history. There are many instances of this kind not only with regard to the Oriental peoples but also in dealing with the Greeks and the Romans.

The main body of the text, on the Greeks and Romans, seems for the most part, like the portion on the Orient, to be based on secondary and even third hand material; hence whether taken from the author's own "Outlines of Greek History" or "Outlines of Roman History" or other works of like nature, the narrative has the tendency to become not only dry but untrustworthy at times. This is not nearly so noticeable in connection with the Roman period as earlier.

Finally, it might be said that from the standpoint of an increasingly large number of teachers the heavy type paragraph headings and the noticeable lack of dates at the beginning of chapters are faults and are distinctly unpedagogical. It is the writer's conclusion that, taking all things into consideration, Professor Morey's new text is merely an average production. E. F.

History of Ancient Civilization. By Charles Seignobos, Doctor of Letters of the University of Paris. Translated and edited by Arthur Herbert Wilde, Professor of History, Northwestern University, with an introduction by James Alton James, Ph. D., Professor of History, Northwestern University. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1906.)

Teachers of history will extend a hearty welcome to this translation of Professor Seignobos' work on ancient civiliza-

tion, the more so as this volume is the first of three, the others dealing with medieval civilization and contemporary civilization respectively. Professors Wilde and James have done an excellent piece of work not only in planning this series but also in seeing that the plan materializes in scholarly form. Two often American scholars have taken their translating and editorial duties too lightly and confided the translation to incompetent persons so that the result has been unfair to the original work. In the present case no such charge can be made as the translating and editing, for which Professor Wilde deserves great credit, are all that one could possibly ask for. In fact the general arrangement and get-up of the book is admirable in every way.

After a brief, clear treatment of pre-historic times and the problems they present the author passes to history proper and discusses the materials of history, the so-called periods, the sources for the history of ancient civilization, and the races and peoples of ancient times. Then follow a series of most readable and stimulating chapters on the Oriental peoples in which the various aspects of the civilization of Egypt, Assyria, India, Persia, Phoenicia, and Palestine are described and discussed. The remainder of the volume is occupied with the Greeks and Romans the former being given eight chapters and the latter eleven. The treatment of the civilization of Ancient Greece is particularly clear and interesting though at times Professor Seignobos makes somewhat sweeping general statements and in order to enliven his narrative he frequently quotes the stock legends and ancedotes of ancient history. This is also true of the Roman though in the main a critical spirit is displayed, as in the case of the early Roman kings and the stories about them, and emphasis is laid on the more solid aspects of history rather than on the surface events. The amount of attention given to the fundametnal instituions of society, the family, the home, the city, the state and so forth make this work particularly valuable for reference reading—by high school teachers and students in connection with the ordinary outline of Ancient History in the first year of the high school.

There is a notable absence of political details throughout the work and the author has shown most excellent ideas of proportion and relative space. In an appendix there is an excellent brief classified bibliography of reference works for the different periods and countries. The absence of a good index, or in fact any index, is only partially atoned for by the somewhat full table of contents. A curious omission in connection with this same table of contents is that of the page numbers of the several chapters, so that as a reference list of topics its usefulness is greatly impaired. These are minor faults and oversights, however, and as a whole this work merits a warm welcome by teachers and extended use. N. M. T.

Essentials in Mediaeval and Modern History (from Charlemagne to the Present Day). By Samuel Bannister Harding, Ph. D., Professor of European History, Indiana University, in consultation with Albert Bushnell Hart, L. L. D., Professor of History, Harvard University. American Book Company, New York, 1905; pp. 612, xxxi.)

This substantial and imposing history is the last and in many ways the best of the series, now well known to teachers, of "Essentials of History," in which a consistent attempt has been made by careful editorial work and competent authorship to carry out the ideas of the Committee of Seven in regard to the four years course in History for High Schools. Professor Harding is well known as a specialist in European History and his account of the progress of Europe from Charlemagne to the present is most excellent. A brief introductory chapter suffices to cover the period from the beginnings of barbarian invasion to the coronation of 800 A. D. The succeeding chapters are arranged in groups under well selected heads and a thoroughly clear and full, we are inclined to think at times almost too full, survey of the various topics and subtopics is given. The medieval period proper is covered in three sections under the heads of "Empire and Papacy," "Age of the Crusades," and "Rise of National States." The next section deals rather summarily with the "Renaissance and Reformation," giving special attention to the latter move-

ment and the great religious wars that followed but rather neglecting the great intellectual and cultural movement that came first. Under the caption of "The Old Regime" the period of French ascendency in the 17th century, the struggle for constitutional monarchy in England, the rise of Russia and Prussia, and the age of Frederick the Great are fully and carefully outlined with, however, an almost bewildering mass of detail and innumerable dates. This is likely to be confusing to young students and this part of the text is inclined to be too factual. In the next section devoted to "Revolution and Reaction" a better balance is maintained and a good clear sketch of the French Revolution and its far-reaching results is given. In the final division entitled "Democracy and Expansion" the more recent aspects of European history are dealt with such as the great movements for political unification in Italy and in Germany, the British Empire, International Relations, and the Awakening of the East, bringing the story of Europe up to date.

Whatever faults as a text-book Professor Harding's work has arise from its virtues as a history rather than from any real defects. May not the question be be raised, "Do we not expect too much from our high school pupils in the way of details and obscure the real meaning and value of history as a study by making it the task of memorizing past events?" Professor Harding's text is rather long and difficult for the second year of a high school course and contains too many of the so-called "essential facts." It is, however, scholarly and interesting and is really "history," which is more than can be said of many history text-books. It seems remarkably free from errors and misprints and is well equipped with pedagogical aids in the shape of maps, illustration, topics, references, and bibliographies. There is also a good, usable index. N. M. T.

NOTE—The Bibliography intended for this number has been crowded out, and will be in the next number of the Review.